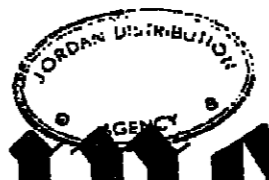


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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	6.00	Dia	1.15	Rob	0.90	Rob	0.90
Austria	2.25	Sw	1.25	Portugal	1.25	Sw	1.25
Belgium	0.70	Sw	1.00	Live	0.50	Sw	1.25
Canada	1.50	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Cyprus	0.80	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Denmark	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Egypt	1.25	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
France	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Germany	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Greece	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
India	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Italy	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Japan	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Lebanon	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Libya	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Malta	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Mexico	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Netherlands	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Norway	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Poland	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Portugal	1.25	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Romania	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Saudi Arabia	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Spain	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Sweden	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Switzerland	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Taiwan	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Turkey	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
U.S.A.	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
U.S.S.R.	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25
Yugoslavia	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.00	Sw	1.25

No. 32,353 10/87

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1987

## Baker Begins Hiring France Tightens Security

**By David Hoffman**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's new chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., is moving quickly to bring a fresh team into the White House, according to Republican sources.

The president, meanwhile, said that he was "wasting no time preparing for another two years of aggressive work" following the critical report of the Tower review board on the Iran-contra affair.

Two longtime associates of Mr. Baker, Thomas C. Griscom, who served as Mr. Baker's press secretary in the Senate, and A.B. Culvahouse, a partner with Mr. Baker in the law firm of Vinson & Elkins, are expected to join him at the White House, the Republican sources said Saturday.

They said Mr. Baker was expected to quickly replace the chief staff of Donald T. Regan, who resigned as chief of staff Friday, the day after the Tower report was made public.

In internal discussions Saturday, a tentative strategy emerged for President Reagan's planned mid-week television speech responding to the report. The address is expected to be relatively short and have a personal tone, acknowledging his error in allowing the secret sale of arms to Iran, from which proceeds were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels.

An official said that Mr. Regan would not go so far as to admit flaws in his management style of delegating much authority to subordinates, but that he would concede the gravity of the mistakes that he made in the Iran affair.

This official said Mr. Regan might acknowledge, as he has not

before, that the Iran policy became a trade of arms for hostages. Vice President George Bush made that acknowledgment Friday.

Mr. Regan will emphasize his future course, officials said, and will note that he has already implemented some recommendations of the report. The address is being written by a former presidential speechwriter, Landon Parvin, who in recent days has consulted frequently about it with Mr. Regan's wife, Nancy Reagan, the officials said.

Mr. Regan's address is being described by aides as a first critical step toward repairing his credibility. His public standing has plummeted since the Iran-contra affair came to light in November.

One of Mr. Regan's close friends, former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, predicted Sunday that the president would abandon his relaxed management style in favor of a "hands-on management style" because of the Tower commission report.

"The days of hands-off policy in connection with serious policy matters are over for Ronald Reagan," Mr. Laxalt said on a television interview program. He added: "I think he's learned a very forceful lesson; he'll respond to it."

A poll released Saturday by Newsweek magazine showed that only 40 percent of those questioned approved of Mr. Regan's leadership, an all-time low for him. One-third of those questioned said Mr. Regan should consider stepping down, while two-thirds said he should not.

Mr. Griscom, who also served as executive director of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said BAKER, Page 5



Secretary of State George P. Shultz and China's foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, drink a toast Sunday in Beijing.

## Shultz to Ask Chinese About Soviet Overtures

**By Daniel Southerland**  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — Even as the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, arrived in Beijing on Sunday, the Soviet Union was reported to be preparing new diplomatic initiatives toward China.

East European sources said the latest concrete sign of a diplomatic overture by Mikhail S. Gorbachev was the recent renewal of an invitation to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to visit Moscow. Mr. Zhao is also acting leader of China's Communist Party.

Western diplomats said the Chinese had replied that too many problems remained unresolved in Chinese-Soviet relations for Mr. Zhao to visit Moscow at this time.

The diplomats said Mr. Shultz had placed Chinese-Soviet relations high on his list of subjects to discuss with the Chinese when he talks back Monday. Mr. Shultz will leave China on Friday.

Diplomats said it was highly unlikely that Mr. Zhao would stop in Moscow, as the Soviet leadership would like in the course of a trip to five East European countries between June 4 and 22. Mr. Zhao plans instead to stop in Thailand and Pakistan, the diplomats said.

These stopovers will give him a chance to allay concerns that the West might have about China's diplomatic direction as a result of the recent turmoil in China and Mr. Zhao's East European tour.

According to some observers, Mr. Zhao is likely to give the Thai and Pakistani strong assurances that China is not modifying its tough anti-Soviet stance on the issues that most concern them — Indochina and Afghanistan.

Still, Western diplomats said that the Chinese had been "moderately positive" in describing the outcome of the two-week Chinese-Soviet border talks that ended in Moscow on Feb. 23.

A Chinese source said, "A certain progress was made."

The official Soviet line on relations with China has been consistently optimistic in recent months.

"The Soviets want to move things forward, and they want to do something to appease the Chinese," an East European source said. "The Chinese are now emphasizing ideology more, and the Soviets feel this creates more common ground."

The source said that the Soviet leadership appeared to be considering making concessions to the Chinese on the toughest of the issues

## U.S., Soviet to Meet On Gorbachev's Offer Of a Missiles Accord

### U.S. Expects Some Obstacles

**By R. Jeffrey Smith**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposal to reach a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles opens the door to meaningful negotiations but leaves unresolved some disagreements that could block quick progress toward a treaty, according to U.S. officials and arms control experts.

Mr. Gorbachev indicated in his statement in Moscow on Saturday that the Soviet proposals for a speedy deal on medium-range missiles would be derived from the tentative bargain he struck with President Ronald Reagan last fall at the Reykjavik summit meeting.

That called for dismantling Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, as well as U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe and aimed at the Soviet Union.

The bargain would have permitted each side to retain up to 100 medium-range missile warheads, which the Soviet Union could deploy in its Asian region and the United States would be able to keep on its territory.

Left unresolved in Iceland, however, were numerous additional issues, including the timing of the missile reductions in Asia and Western Europe, the location of remaining missiles and measures to verify treaty compliance. U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva have failed to settle these issues.

Although Mr. Gorbachev's statement hinted at several potential Soviet concessions, one U.S. official said he "would be surprised if all of the obstacles to an agreement were to disappear."

U.S. experts said the concessions appeared to involve Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance of potential U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles anywhere within U.S. "national territory" and Soviet agreement that the number of SS-20 missiles in the Asian region would be reduced "within the same period" as SS-20s aimed at Western Europe.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

### Plan Deals With Europe

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators will meet Monday in special session to discuss Mikhail S. Gorbachev's announcement that he was willing to sign "without delay" an agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe within five years.

The Soviet leader's statement Saturday was cautiously welcomed in Washington, where U.S. officials expressed hope that the two sides could move quickly to conclude an arms accord.

West European leaders generally supported the Gorbachev proposal.

Mr. Gorbachev's offer, ending Soviet insistence that intermediate nuclear forces be considered part of a major arms control package, was the first major arms control development since the summit meeting in Iceland in October.

Foreign diplomats said the Soviet offer might revive prospects for another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in the United States.

The Soviet offer came two days after an inquiry panel in Washington issued a report critical of President Ronald Reagan and his advisers in the Iran-contra affair. It was not immediately clear what Mr. Gorbachev's motive might be in holding out the prospect of an arms accord at a time when Mr. Reagan was on the defensive.

Mr. Gorbachev said his offer was being placed before the negotiators at the Geneva arms talks. Spokesmen for both delegations said a special session would be held Monday. The current round had been scheduled to end Wednesday.

Mr. Gorbachev, who made his offer in a statement issued through the official press agency, Tass, said the Soviet Union was prepared to sign an agreement identical to one he and Mr. Reagan tentatively agreed on in Reykjavik.

"The Soviet Union suggests that the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe be singled out from

## A New Question Arises: Will Reagan Survive?

**By Haynes Johnson**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Early last week, before the scathing Tower commission report further undermined the Reagan presidency and before the dramatic announcement of a White House shake-up aimed at saving it, the president invited the nation's governors to the executive mansion.

"It was a little unreal," said one of the governors immediately after.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

ward. "It was very hard to tell what he really was going on. I left feeling I wished he was more concerned about what was happening. I wished that he wasn't always smiling and waving. When we saw him in the White House, he was just very anecdotal. He seemed so unconcerned. It was like he was living in the past, like he's still governor or something. It was eerie."

That sense of the past, or of something historic passing, pervaded Washington over the weekend as another president battled to save another battered presidency.

Washington and the nation have been through this political trauma repeatedly in recent administrations. But seldom has a powerful presidency been shaken so swiftly as Ronald Reagan's. Hardly ever has a presidency been brought to a crisis state virtually overnight, as occurred last week.

Until last week, the question was whether Mr. Regan would be able to put the Iran-contra scandal behind him. Now thoughtful people ask whether he can survive politically.

In effect, the Reagan government has fallen, and a new one will be assembled in the White House by Howard H. Baker Jr., the former

Senate majority leader. Whether President Reagan can withstand the storm is uncertain.

Thursday's Tower commission report, which documented mismanaged, chaotic and possibly illegal White House operations, could easily be followed in months to come by other damaging official revelations about the Reagan presidency.

"The real question now," said a longtime presidential adviser, Clark M. Clifford, "is where is the rest of the story going to lead? In my opinion, the Tower report is not the end of this business. It is just the beginning."

Already, three months of the Iran-contra affair have produced a fundamental shift of power in Washington.

"We are witnessing a massive shift of power from the president to Congress," said James R. Schlesinger, former defense secretary and director of the Central Intelligence Agency. "While the president is certainly not powerless, I do not believe he is going to regain control over the national agenda."

Others interviewed before and after release of the Tower report agreed with that assessment. They included present and former high-ranking officials from both parties, counselors of past presidents, members of Congress, key political operatives and pollsters.

They also agreed on other general points about the present volatile situation involving the president and on some of the political implications for the future:

- That Mr. Regan's presidency, the most popular and perhaps the most powerful of the era, has been severely and perhaps irreparably damaged.
- "He's blown it; it's passed," said Norman J. Ornstein, a political sci-

### RELATED ARTICLES



Robert Gates is expected to withdraw as Ronald Reagan's nominee as CIA director. Page 4.

Howard H. Baker has championed Democratic and Republican presidents alike. Page 4.

The Republican race for the presidency is scrambled by Baker's move. Page 3.

The Tower report offers clues as to how Oliver North won a key foreign policy role. Page 4.

entist at the American Enterprise Association research organization. "This is now a quantum leap from the problems he had before. He can recruit a decent new team for the White House and minimize failures and even achieve some successes, but he will not be the president he was."

That Mr. Regan's hold on political events has been badly shaken, if not broken.

That it is no longer even a

See PRESIDENT, Page 3

## Brazil Minister Continues Mission on Debt

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

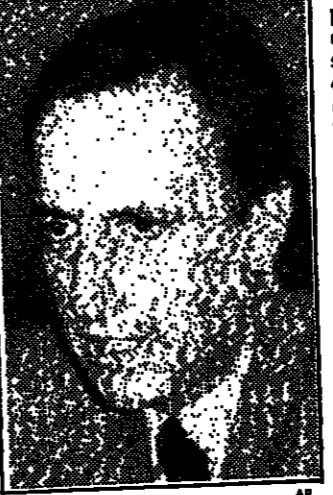
LONDON — Brazil's finance minister, Dilson Fumaro, arrived in London on Sunday to continue his mission of explaining why his country has suspended interest payments on bank debts.

Mr. Fumaro arrived from Washington, where he called for "streamlined financial machinery" to ensure long-term capital flows to debtor nations. But he said that no financial arrangement had been worked out in talks with U.S. officials.

On Feb. 20, Brazil suspended interest payments on \$68 billion of its \$109 billion foreign debt. A few days later, it changed the repayment methods on \$15 billion of short-term credits.

"We had to do what we did because the mechanism of finance is not running well," Mr. Fumaro said in London, where he was to meet the chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, and officials of the Bank of England on Monday before traveling on to France, West Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

Mr. Fumaro's tour of foreign capitals can properly be described



Dilson Fumaro

as a mission. It comes as a number of Third World debtors, including the Philippines, Argentina, Venezuela and Mexico, are resuming or concluding talks aimed at restructuring their massive foreign debts. [Philippines story, Page 7.]

His message, which he will repeat over and over in the next few days, is that Brazil was forced to suspend interest payments on most of its foreign debt not because of domestic policies but because of faulty "international financing mechanisms."

He blames those "faulty mechanisms" for the repeated need by other Third World debtors to "temporarily" restructure their debts to foreign banks, and he resists this solution for Brazil.

Instead, he is trying to negotiate more fundamental changes in the international monetary system with the United States and other industrial powers before sitting down with the country's commercial creditors.

After the talks in Washington, during which he met with the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Fumaro said that Brazil would not have suspended interest payments if it had received more and faster financing from official lending agencies, such as the World Bank.

"It's a question of why the official lending agencies don't finance a little bit more quickly and easily," he said in an interview in Washington.

Pressed on how long the payment suspension would last, he said: "It all depends on what kind of financing we are going to receive from the other side."

He added: "Only if the financial mechanisms improve, if they become more flexible, and if nations like ours do not have to wait six months for their refinancing, would this sort of thing not happen."

He said Brazil had paid \$44 billion to the World Bank and other lending agencies and commercial banks in the past four years, and had received only \$11 billion in loans.

"Something is wrong with the system," he said. "Some mechanism has to be found to finance a country like Brazil."

He did not specify what steps he had in mind but indicated he would like to see "automatic" official lending when needed so that Brazil

See BRAZIL, Page 5

### LATE NEWS

#### Ski Lift Fails, Kills 6 in France

LUZ-ARDIDEN, France (UPI) — A ski-lift accident at a resort in the Pyrenees killed six persons Sunday and injured more than 70, police said.

Police said the cable of the main chair lift at Luz-Ardiden came loose from its pulley, spilling skiers from the chairs to the ground. Some landed on snow and others hit rocks.

They said all 50 chairs of the lift, which can carry up to 200 people, crashed to the ground. Some fell from as high as 60 feet (20 meters).



Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday that a dispute over a peace conference threatened Israel's government. Page 2.

### INSIDE TODAY

**GENERAL NEWS**

- Reforms in the Soviet Union have spawned a corps of "newly discontented." Page 3.
- India's economy has achieved solid growth, but problems are arising. Page 7.

**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

- Baseball cards are worthless among the young men of the Gulet quarter. But one collector tolerates a visitor's description of the American habit, even to the observation that "rebbe" sounds reassuringly like "ribbia," which is the way RBI — run batted in — is pronounced by some of the baseball card collectors back in Brooklyn.
- No one gets, or wants, the joke at Shmuel Shnitzer's store after a long day of delving into the sacred writings with the sort of keenness American boys devote to memorizing baseball batting averages.
- They may be tired, but they are hardly done with the fine points of the rebbe. For the boys have come to pay out 1.5 shekels, a dollar each, for the latest pictures of their holy men.
- These are the "rebbe cards," pictures of Rebbe that are collected and swapped in the Gulet quarter, the Orthodox neighborhood where a boy's life is pointed toward holy scholarship — but with room enough to make his own fun.
- A picture of Rav Schach, the holy man identified with the legendary Hazon Ish, might swing a deal for a handful of lesser-sought rebbe. These smile gently from their cards, much like the strong-glove, weak-bat shortstops who are the package-deal tender of American boys addicted to card collecting.
- Baseball cards are worthless among the young men of the Gulet quarter. But one collector tolerates a visitor's description of the American habit, even to the observation that "rebbe" sounds reassuringly like "ribbia,"

## Wanted to Swap: My Rabbi for 6 of Yours

### Among Boys in Israel, the Trade in Photos of Holy Men Is Brisk, Competitive

**By Francis X. Clines**  
*New York Times Service*

JERUSALEM — The boys from the yeshiva come to Shmuel Shnitzer's store after a long day of delving into the sacred writings with the sort of keenness American boys devote to memorizing baseball batting averages.

They may be tired, but they are hardly done with the fine points of the rebbe. For the boys have come to pay out 1.5 shekels, a dollar each, for the latest pictures of their holy men.

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Baseball cards are worthless among the young men of the Gulet quarter. But one collector tolerates a visitor's description of the American habit, even to the observation that "rebbe" sounds reassuringly like "ribbia,"

such as Mr. Shnitzer darting far and near when they hear of a big shindig to be presided over by a major rebbe. Many of the rabbis smile for their rebbe card, some are snapped more candidly and others shun the photographers altogether.

The Toldot Aharon is famous among the boys for rarely having been photographed, and Mr. Shnitzer says he has respectfully turned away from snapping the holy man in what would be the classic rebbe card. A big seller lately was the Lubavitcher Rebbe of Brooklyn, but too many copies were sold and the trading value has been deflated — with no slight intended, it is pointed out, to the great man himself.

Abraham Gutfarb, 11, enters the shop. He is a short, saucer-eyed scholar who sports a crew cut and ear locks with boyish panache. The Lovelover Rebbe recently died, he notes gravely, and for him the Lovelover Rebbe card is the only one he wants. He studied at the rebbe's court and the sage died before the boy could learn enough.

Abraham says he feels he is at an age when he can afford to become more serious, put aside the toys of childhood and give up swapping.

"But this one I will keep," he says, holding the Lovelover Rebbe in his hands.



Abraham Gutfarb with treasured portrait of Rabbi Lovelover.



هكذا من العمل

# Baker's Departure for White House Scrambles Prospects for 1988 Presidential Race

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For the second time in less than two weeks, the 1988 presidential race has been scrambled by the withdrawal of a potential candidate with significant standing in the opinion polls and substantial support among party leaders.

Like the withdrawal of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York from the Democratic contest the week before last, Howard H. Baker Jr.'s decision Friday to drop any presidential campaigning now and become President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff is likely to clarify the field and lead to an intense competition for newly uncommitted supporters.

Mr. Baker appeared to have considerable potential as a Republican candidate, but he has been third in most polls of public support.

The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, conducted Jan. 18-21, gave him 9 percent of 459 probable voters in Republican primaries, behind Vice President George Bush's 36 percent and Senator Bob Dole's 15 percent. The telephone survey had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus five percentage points.

Although Mr. Bush is certain to inherit some of Mr. Baker's sup-

**Like Howard H. Baker Jr., and unlike George Bush, Senator Bob Dole is free of direct ties to the Reagan administration and its Iran-contra affair.**



Bob Dole

ported party leaders believe the immediate beneficiary of his withdrawal is likely to be Mr. Dole, the Kansas who is Republican leader in the Senate.

Like Mr. Baker, his predecessor as party leader, Mr. Dole enjoys the respect of his senatorial and political colleagues. Like Mr. Baker, Mr. Dole has developed a moderate im-

age while establishing a clearly conservative voting record. Like Mr. Baker, and unlike Mr. Bush, Mr. Dole is free of direct ties to the Reagan administration and its Iran-contra affair.

David Keene, a consultant to Mr. Dole's campaign, said that while Baker supporters as a group were slightly more moderate than

Dole supporters, he expected Mr. Dole to win a large share of the Baker camp.

"The important thing," Mr. Keene said, "is that the guys who support Baker, Dole and all the others have made a decision not to support Bush."

Now, in one of those curious twists of politics, Mr. Bush's fortunes may rest largely on those of Mr. Baker. The vice president is so closely tied to the administration in fact and in the public mind that he needs the revival of the administration that Mr. Baker has been hired to bring about.

Some Republicans suggested that if Mr. Baker brought about such a turnaround and if Republican primaries produced no clear victor, Mr. Baker himself could emerge as compromise candidate.

But for the moment it is Mr. Bush who badly needs a turn for the better in the Reagan presidency. The vice president says he knows this.

"What is important to me," he said Friday, campaigning in New Hampshire, "is the success of this administration, because I am linked to that."

Mr. Bush said the notion that he could somehow "distance" himself from Mr. Reagan was absurd.

Thus, the vice president wants

very much to change the subject from Iran to other issues. Mr. Bush, who has repeatedly insisted that the administration's deal with Iran was not a swap of arms for hostages, reversed field Friday in accepting the conclusions of a special presidential board that the deal was in fact a swap.

But he did so merely by quoting the board's report, and he refused to answer questions about whether his new statement represented a break with his old ones.

"I want an end to this stuff," he said. "I don't want to get into it."

For Mr. Bush, the contest for the hearts of the Republican faithful will have little to do with Iran.

"People want business to go on," he said Friday night. "You just don't get all the questions on Iran around the country."

The idea of moving on to other business brought the most hearty responses Friday when he spoke to two largely Republican audiences in Massachusetts and in New Hampshire.

One of Mr. Bush's top aides made another point.

"If being tied to Ronald Reagan hurts someone trying to get the Republican nomination," said the adviser, who asked not to be named, "then there will not be a Republican president in 1988."

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DATE 6 JUN 1987

**The important thing is that the guys who support Baker, Dole and all the others have made a decision not to support Bush.**

David Keene, a Dole campaign adviser



George Bush

Both Mr. Bush's supporters and his adversaries agree that the Iran affair bothers independents and Democrats far more than it bothers Republicans and is therefore much more likely to affect the general election than the Republican primaries.

Mr. Dole's backers contend that if the Iran affair continues to trou-

ble the administration into 1988, Mr. Dole may be the one candidate who could save the party. Mr. Dole, who scores well in the polls among both Republicans and Democrats, has been able to balance his support for Mr. Reagan with enough declarations of independence to keep himself free of the Iran affair.

But supporters of Representative Jack F. Kemp, the New Yorker who is trying to consolidate the Republican Party's right wing, insist that it will be difficult for Mr. Dole to continue this feat.

Mr. Kemp is the candidate least likely among the leading contenders to be affected by the Iran affair, if only because he is neither part of the administration, like Mr. Bush, nor a major congressional leader, like Minority Leader Dole.

With low standing in the national opinion polls, he has recently changed his emphasis away from economics and tax cuts and toward a tough anti-Communist approach to foreign policy.

Roger Stone, a leading organizer of the Kemp campaign, contends that anti-Communism is one of the most important "bottom lines" for the Republican right and that Mr. Kemp will try to put his trademark on the issue, in effect picking up where he thinks Mr. Reagan left off.

Former Senator Paul Laxalt, a close friend of Mr. Reagan, is also considering a race, but Mr. Keene and other Republicans doubt that he will be able to generate much interest with so many others already clearly in the race.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Marching on Racism: Does It Still Work?

Recent U.S. racial confrontations, The New York Times reports, raise the question of "whether the methods that defeated institutional racism in the 1950s, and 1960s can prevail against the more subtle racism of the 1980s."

After a gang of white youths in New York City attacked three young black men, one of whom was killed as he ran across a highway, and after black-white clashes in rural Forsyth County, Georgia, protest marches quickly followed. But their value is debated by veterans of earlier civil rights marches.

"The chief barriers to racial justice today," says Kenneth B. Clark, the sociologist and psychologist, "are more subtle and much less conducive to media coverage." He says unemployment, deteriorating urban ghettos, schools that resist desegregation, and the handicaps of single-parent black families "do not elicit the same moral indignation" as did the earlier issues of equal protection under the law and equal access to housing, public accommodations, schools, the workplace, and the ballot box.

Then, the targets were Congress, the courts and the White House. Now, the issue is not new legislation but rigorous enforcement of laws already on the books.

Some black leaders say, however, that if nothing more, the marches help to shake up blacks and whites who have become complacent about the state of U.S. race relations.

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**THIS SURROGATE DOES WINDOWS** — Pearl Conlon of Hayward, California, offers to clean, shop, cook meals, and do laundry for anyone, for \$5 an hour. She says that her service, called Rent-a-Mom, has 10 clients and that her phone rings continually.

nese manufacturing and technology. "It is not held in particularly high esteem elsewhere in the world." He added, "It could probably benefit from some help."

While American colleges have opened branch campuses all over Europe and Asia, only Temple University, with a branch in Tokyo, has ventured into Japan.

A vote on raising property taxes to hire more police will be held on June 2 in south-central Los Angeles, which has some of the city's worst rates of violent crime. Critics said the measure would subvert the tradition of citywide budgeting and manpower allocation.

"This is fundamentally wrong," said Joel Wach, a city council member. "They will not the day they make ability to pay the criteria for what service they get." But Melanie Lomax, a civil rights lawyer, said that "crime statistics in that area are out of control," adding, "The high-minded opposition about setting a bad precedent should be set aside."

In his 34 years in Congress, Mr. O'Neill always refused to appear in public in white tie and tails, on grounds that full evening dress was the uniform of plutocrats. Now, Senator Warren B. Rudman, the New Hampshire Republican who is a co-sponsor of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law, has gone home one better: He refuses to wear either full dress or dinner jacket, and thereby has missed both the

annual white-tie Gridiron Club dinner and a number of black-tie dinners at the White House.

### Notes About People

Remember the "Tom Swifities"? There are 135 million cmines in the world," she stated dogmatically. "I wish this power saw had a safety guard," he groaned offhandedly. Now, reports Ron Alexander in the Metropolitan Diary column of The New York Times, come the even more succinct "About Faces."

For example:

J.D. Salinger has a wry face.  
Dr. Spock has a baby face.  
Jack and Jill had pale faces.  
Lizzie Borden had a hatched face.  
Victor Hugo had a miserable face.  
The Earl of Sandwich had an open face.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

### 'Tom Swifities' Then, 'About Faces' Now

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—ARTHUR HIGBEE

## In Tower Report, a Headache for Saudis

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Tower commission report appears to have created a major credibility problem for Saudi Arabia and its ambassador here, Bandar bin Sultan, who on the basis of assurances from King Fahd, the Saudi leader, has denied that the kingdom was involved in aiding the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels.

The report contains a written statement from Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser, stating that "a foreign official" offered in May or June of 1984 to provide \$1 million a month in "personal funds" to the Nicaraguan rebels, also known as contras.

The amount subsequently increased to around \$2 million a month, amounting to \$25 million in 1985, according to Mr. McFarlane.

While the Tower report does not mention any name or nationality, several sources here said that the country was Saudi Arabia and that the "personal funds" came from King Fahd.

Altogether, the report's unnamed "official" would have provided a total of \$31 million between mid-1984 and December 1985, providing the bulk of the foreign funding for the contras in the period when official U.S. aid was cut off.



Bandar bin Sultan

Mr. McFarlane told the Tower panel that he had helped to arrange for the "foreign official" to deposit his "personal" money in a contra bank account in Miami.

Mr. McFarlane also said that Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., the former chief of staff, had "separately informed" him that the 1985 contribution amounted to \$25 million.

A Pentagon spokesman, Robert B. Sims, said Friday that "neither

General Vessey nor Secretary Weinberger have any recollection of any such alleged conversation."

The Saudi Embassy in Washington stuck with a statement it issued Oct. 21 in response to an increasing number of reports then that the Saudis were secretly providing funds for the contras at the administration's behest.

The statement, written with the help of Saudi Arabia's Washington lawyer, Frederick G. Dutton, said: "Saudi Arabia is not, and has not been, involved either directly or indirectly in any military or other support activity of any kind for, or in connection with, any group, or groups, concerned with Nicaragua."

Sources said at the time the statement was issued that Prince Bandar had personally checked with King Fahd and had been assured that the Saudi government was not providing military or financial support to the contras.

It is not clear whether the king also assured Prince Bandar that no "personal funds" were flowing from any Saudi royal family members to the contras. Such personal contributions to foreign individuals, or causes, are sometimes made in the kingdom to avoid involving the government directly.

Based on the king's assurances, Prince Bandar, his aides and Amer-

ican consultants to the Saudi government worked hard last fall to persuade skeptics that the kingdom did not have any political interest in aiding the contras.

They cited the fact that the Sandinist government in Nicaragua has good ties with the Arab world and supports the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"If we don't support them, we don't have any reason to be against them," said a Saudi source.

The credibility of the Saudi denial concerning aid to the contras is particularly important now, because Saudi Arabia has strongly denied other reports that it put up some money for the secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran.

Saudi Arabia has been the main outside financial backer of Iraq in its long war with Iran, and any hint that it was changing sides would undermine President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, setting off enormous repercussions in the Arab world.

Mr. Dutton noted Friday that Mr. McFarlane's testimony has been disputed on other points and suggested there was little reason to believe him in this matter, either.

He also said that he saw no reason for the Saudis to feel any need in 1984, an election year, to do favors for the administration when no major arms sales to Saudi Arabia were pending.

## PRESIDENT: One Reagan Government Falls, a New One Must Be Built

(Continued from Page 1)

certainly that he will survive the political problems confronting him. Some interviewed delicately raised questions about a presidential "disability issue," while others gloomily evoked memories of the final days of an isolated and secluded Woodrow Wilson incapable of governing in the White House.

That along with the shift of power from one end of Pennsylvania Avenue to the other has come a marked improvement in the prospects for the Democratic Party nationally.

"Obviously, this is beyond the wildest expectations of Democrats," said Robert D. Squier, a Democratic consultant. "Just a year ago we in the party had become conditioned to think almost that Ronald Reagan would always

be president. It was more than the idea that nothing ever stuck to him, the Teflon factor and all that. He was larger than life, and he dominated political thinking. Now all that has changed. Now I'm not even sure he's going to survive."

"What it does for the Democrats," Mr. Squier said, "is something more important than giving us a chance to win back the White House. And clearly, the tide now is shifting strongly toward us."

Whatever the individual analysis of recent events, everyone interviewed talked about something they regard as more profound than any altered political party prospects. That is, the way in which the public impression of Mr. Reagan, the commanding president, has been affected by this affair.

The Senate minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, who has been campaigning around the country preparing the ground for his soon-to-be-announced candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, pointed to one indication of the change. Mr. Dole said he has been appealing to strong, loyal Republican audiences to send the president a letter or post card showing continued support for him.

Three months ago, Mr. Dole said, those audiences would have jumped out of their chairs after such a plea. Now their response is muted and polite applause, or silence.

Another Republican, Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, likened the change in Mr. Reagan's fortunes to the dimming of a gold lamp. "The magic is gone," he said.

Peter D. Hart, a Democratic pollster, said he was in Illinois recently and came away with several strong reactions about public attitudes toward the unfolding Reagan drama in Washington.

"It's true that people out there aren't following the story as they are in Washington," he said. "It's too complicated, it's too complex and they have immediate personal concerns."

"But I was fascinated by how another impression has formed from what people are picking up about the story: When a national security adviser to the president attempts to commit suicide, when a secretary to a top presidential aide says she shredded and altered important White House documents,

when the president says he can't remember if he authorized shipping arms to Iran and then changes his story, all of this becomes very disturbing to people."

"They worry about who's in control, who's in charge. That is very frightening and upsetting to them."

Of those interviewed, Mr. Clifford, who has been a key adviser to presidents since Harry S. Truman, best placed the events of recent days into historical perspective.

"The six years that Mr. Reagan has been president have been extraordinarily successful," Mr. Clifford said, "and one of the main reasons is the American people developed confidence in his honesty and in his credibility. They liked him; he's such a likable fellow."

"But more than that, he had principles, and he stuck by his principles even when they felt it took a good bit of courage to do it. That was an important ingredient in the unique popularity he had. Now all that is at the bottom of the seriousness of his present predicament."

"A disturbingly high percentage of the American people have indicated in the polls that they think he has been untruthful. Others don't go that far but I'm sure are disturbed about whether he has been truthful."

"And it's not just about this incident, but a series of others that preceded it," said Mr. Clifford. "There was the swapping of Daniloff for a Russian spy when he said he wouldn't make such an exchange." He was referring to the American reporter Nicholas B. Daniloff, who was imprisoned briefly last year on espionage allegations in the Soviet Union.

"There was the memo prepared by the admiral in which the word 'disinformation' was used showing they were purposely lying to fool some foreign government and the American press," Mr. Clifford said, referring to Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, head of the staff of the National Security Council during the U.S. air raids on Libya.

"There was Reygiavik," he said, noting Mr. Reagan's Iceland summit meeting last fall with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. "Then along came the real shocker. He's been saying all along we'll not deal with terrorist nations, and at the same time he's been shipping arms to Iran."

"The Tower commission facts

show that the major purpose of sending those arms was to release hostages," Mr. Clifford said.

"The American people react very poorly to this outright duplicity," he said. "Keep in mind that it has not been his policies that have so widely popular. Poll after poll has shown that. But it was the image he projected that made him so uniquely popular: that he was decent, honest, reasonable, attractive, not petty, patriotic, strong and above all utterly honest and believable."

"That was his attraction, but unfortunately that image has had an almost fatal flaw. There wasn't much substance to it. He's in a difficult position now because the facts strongly point, and have strongly pointed for a long time, that he was in on the plan to ship arms to Iran from the very beginning."

Mr. Clifford continued: "All of this makes you wonder why he would risk the record of six years of great success for something like this. I think the reason lies in the word hubris. Our presidents are inclined to get into trouble when they win overwhelming victories."

"It happened to FDR after his great victory in 1936 when he tried to pack the Supreme Court. It happened to Johnson after he defeated Goldwater so badly in 1964 and then got off the track in Vietnam. It happened to Nixon in 1972 when he got so clearly off the track in Watergate after he had carried 49 states."

"And now here comes Reagan with one of the greatest victories. It produced great euphoria and led people to tell him how great he is. That kind of thing makes presidents tend to lose track with reality."

### Polish Party Office Bombed

WARSAW — A bomb planted in a trash container exploded Saturday night outside a Communist Party office in the northern Baltic port of Gdynia, shattering windows on the ground floor but causing no injuries, the official press agency PAP reported Sunday.

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Auditions: April 27, 1987  
Auditions: May 11, 1987  
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## Nora Kaye, a Leading U.S. Ballerina, Dies at 66

By Burr A. Folkart  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Nora Kaye, a former Broadway chorus girl who was a founding dancer of the Ballet Theater in 1939 and the first American ballerina to gain international fame, died Saturday of cancer. She was 66.

Recently, she was known for her production efforts, with her third husband, Herbert Ross, in the films "The Turning Point," "Nightmare," "Pennies from Heaven," and "Gypsy," which has yet to be released. To earlier generations, however, she represented the American dance theater, and was a glamorous yet intense interpreter of movement that ranged from sacred to profane.

As a dancer, Miss Kaye will be remembered primarily for her portrayals of Hagar in "Filar of Fire" and as the Accused in "Fall River Legend," the Agnes de Mille ballet based on Lizzie Borden, the ax-killing.

But beyond her performances, she will be recalled in artistic circles for the dramatic validity she brought to American dance after World War II.

Unwittingly, she became the first famous export of American dance in 1946, when, at the height of her melding of artistry and professionalism, she toured England with Ballet Theater. In London, she enchanted audiences as Odile in the Black Swan pas de deux from "Swan Lake."

The Times of London critic said her performance "exceeded any thing seen there for years."

It was an initial inkling as to how American dance had evolved under such choreographers as Antony Fudor and George Balanchine.

Nora Kaye was born Nora Koroff on Jan. 17, 1920, in New York



Nora Kaye

City. She changed her name early in her career because, as she told an early interviewer, "an American dancer ought to have an American name."

She took her first dance lesson at the age of 4 and was enrolled in the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School four years later. At 14, she was accepted into the Metropolitan Opera's corps de ballet. Although she joined Balanchine's American Ballet in 1935, she continued to study regularly with Michel Fokine, the famed Russian choreographer.

Miss Kaye later turned to Broadway. She was hired to perform a classical dance in the musical "Great Lady," a short-lived but artistically remembered show. She was next featured in "Stars in Your Eyes," which starred Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante, and featured Tamara Toumanova, the famed Russian ballerina.

When Ballet Theater was being

formed in 1939, Miss Kaye, who believed that her future lay in the musical theater and not in ballet, accompanied a roommate to the auditions. She also was urged to audition, did so, and was accepted into the corps. Ballet Theater later became American Ballet Theater.

In New York in 1940, during Ballet Theater's first season, Miss Kaye danced in Mr. Tudor's "Dark Elegies" and "Lilac Garden." She was given an increasing variety of prima ballerina roles, among them "Bluebird," "Apollo," and the title role in "Princess Aurora."

She starred in the world premieres of Mr. Tudor's "Dionysus" and Leonid Massine's "Madoiselle Angot." The Ballet Theater's 1945 season has been called "Miss Kaye's season," and if that accolade were in doubt, all that question vanished when Alicia Markova became ill and Miss Kaye substituted for her in "Romeo and Juliet."

Miss Kaye moved to the New York City Ballet in 1951 but her affiliation with the company lasted only until 1954, when she returned to Ballet Theater. In addition to her Tudor and de Mille repertoire, Miss Kaye often starred in "Giselle" and "Swan Lake."

She also performed in ballets by Mr. Ross. In 1960, they formed a company, Ballet of Two Worlds, which toured Europe that year.

She retired in 1961 and in 1977 she rejoined American Ballet Theater as an associate director.

Greenwich, Connecticut. He was 84.

Mr. Donner, a financial expert who kept out of the limelight, joined GM as an accountant in 1926 and enjoyed a steady rise up the corporate ladder. He was said to have an uncommon ability to absorb facts and figures, and the intricate corporate and financial structure of the giant automobile maker was a matter that suited him well.

Mr. Donner, the son of an accountant, was born on Oct. 4, 1902, in Three Oaks, Michigan. After graduation from the local high school, he studied economics at the University of Michigan and graduated with honors in 1923.

He worked for an accounting firm in Chicago for three years before moving to New York in 1926 to join the financial staff of GM. In 1948, he was with GM executives who toured Germany's bombed-out cities to determine whether to reclaim GM's German subsidiary, Adam Opel AG, which had been written off as a loss in World War

### Kenya Won't Bar Pretoria Air Links

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi says Kenya will not unilaterally bar international airlines from using Nairobi as a stopover for flights to and from South Africa, according to reports published Sunday.

The Kenyan president, addressing a school fund-raising meeting in Kenya's central Murang'a district Saturday, said his government would halt the overflights only if all members of the Organization of African Unity enforced the ban.

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WHERE FRIENDLY SERVICE AWAITS YOU

THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR: A veteran Republican leader gives up his White House ambitions to serve Reagan

Baker Just Can't Say No to a President

As a Senator, He Was a 'Genius' of Compromise, Champion of Presidents

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr. had always said that when the president asks you to do something, it's hard to say no. It was no secret that he had hoped to be tapped for secretary of state or to fill a Supreme Court vacancy. He did say no to Donald T. Regan, the president's chief of staff, who sounded him out about succeeding William J. Casey as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

He's a genius at finding the compromise point and pushing it through," said Senator Jim Sasser, Mr. Baker's Democratic colleague from Tennessee.
Mr. Reagan frequently acknowledged Mr. Baker's role.
"I'm frank to say that I don't think we could have had the successes that we've had up there without his leadership," the president once said.
Although the two men were not socially close, Mr. Baker considered himself Mr. Reagan's lieutenant on Capitol Hill. He said Friday that he made a conscious decision "that I would be Ronald Reagan's spear carrier in the Senate."



Howard H. Baker Jr., the former Senate Republican leader, made a career out of being a conciliator, bringing together disparate factions and cajoling them into agreements that led to legislation.

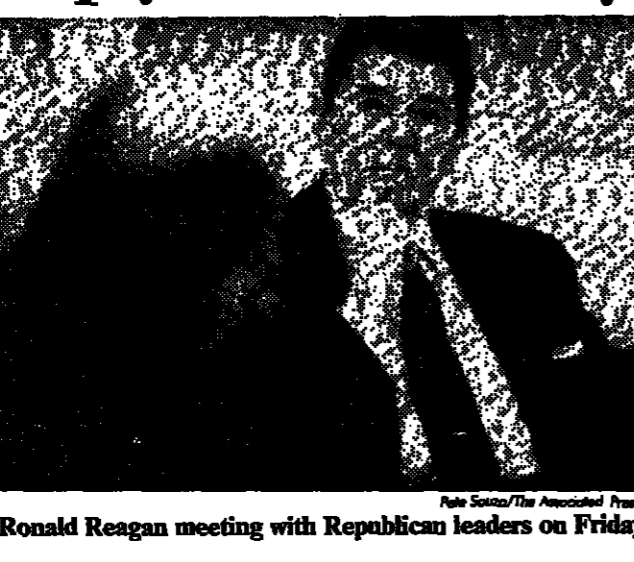
Reagan Nominee to CIA Expected to Withdraw Name From Contention

By Lou Cannon and Bob Woodward
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates is expected to withdraw his name as President Ronald Reagan's nominee for director of central intelligence, administration and congressional sources said Sunday.
One of these sources said Mr. Gates had arrived at the decision "without much prodding" following warnings from Republican congressional leaders that his nomination was likely to be rejected by the Senate.

Reagan 'Deeply Disturbed' by Tower Report's Implications, Aide Says

WASHINGTON — David M. Abshire, a presidential counselor, said Sunday that President Ronald Reagan was "deeply disturbed" by the implications of the Tower commission report and that the panel's findings were having "a very constructive effect" on him.



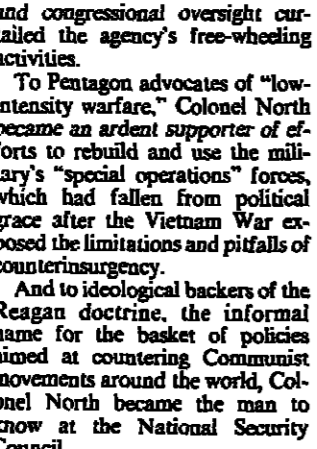
Mr. Reagan was still having difficulty accepting the Tower board's conclusion that the Iran initiative was essentially a trade of weapons for hostages. But they predicted he would demonstrate his understanding in his speech.

Mr. Reagan's closest friends, former Senator Paul Laxalt, publicly urged him to "get his head and gut squarely into this operation and stay on top of it" in an effort to rebuild his presidency.

U.S. government to support terrorism.
Speaking before Howard H. Baker Jr. was named White House chief of staff, Mr. Muskie said: "The whole foreign policy establishment is going to have a difficult time in light of this report."

North Rose Above His Rank by Acting as Point Man for 'Reagan Doctrine'

By Dan Morgan
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — On July 15, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, at the time national security adviser, directed an almost plaintive message into the computer terminal of a White House aide.



Colonel North 'tended to see the world in terms of black and white. When things didn't fit into his structure, he just ignored them.'

Colonel North, it now seems apparent, was filling a vacuum at the center of the national security system.
When President Reagan took office in January 1981, the ability of the intelligence services and the military to deal with small-scale insurgencies and isolated acts of random terrorism was at a low point, according to sources at the Pentagon and in the intelligence community.

adopted the Lansdale ethos with fervor.
Beginning in late 1984, the Tower commission report said, Colonel North immersed himself in the Nicaraguan rebel cause, which had become precarious because of the congressional limitations on U.S. military aid that year.

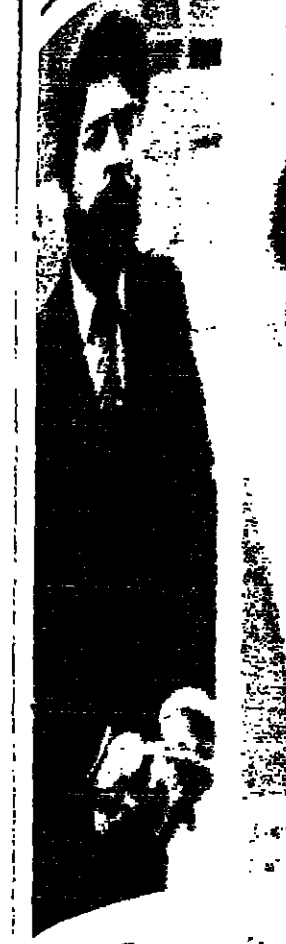
exchange for the release of American hostages in Lebanon. He also said that \$12 million in "residual funds" from the sale would be used to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.
Mr. Reagan repeatedly has denied knowledge of the diversion of funds to the contras.
Interviewed on television, John G. Tower, the former Republican senator from Texas who headed the

commission, said there was "no evidence that the president ever saw" the North memo, or "even that Poindexter signed off on it."
Previously, Mr. Reagan has defended the "worthy goals" of the initiative and has declined to take personal responsibility for what happened. The most he has done is to say that "mistakes were made" in execution of the policy.
Administration sources said that

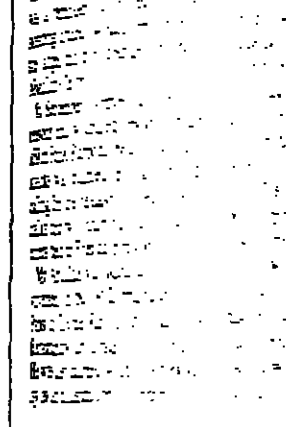
complainted that the procedures made it difficult for the agency to operate efficiently abroad.
At the same time, the Pentagon's manpower and procurement efforts emphasized conventional warfare and the military's special operations forces became less favored.
Two things helped reverse these trends, analysts said. One was the emergence of the Reagan doctrine, which had the strong support of Mr. Casey, an advocate of covert action. The other was terrorism, which increasingly threatened to undermine the Reagan administration's image for toughness.
In 1979, when President Jimmy Carter ordered an attempt to rescue hostages in Iran, there was no unified counterterrorism unit. But after the failure of that effort, several classified units were established, including the Delta Force and the Intelligence Support Activity.

commission with backup copies of tens of thousands of documents going back as far as March 1986. Those documents, discovered in mid-January, were previously thought to have been purged from the computer system.
The commissioners concluded that Mr. Reagan's "obsession" with release of the hostages was the driving force behind the continuation of the Iran arms sales.
McFarlane Praises Report
Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser, has praised the Tower commission report and said its members made a logical decision to favor his account of presidential authorization for arms sales to Iran, United Press International reported.

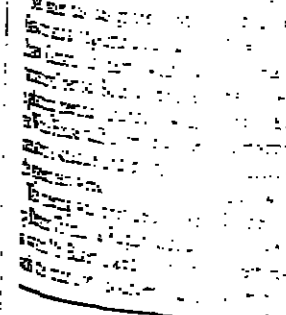
Report Questions Apparent NSC Influence on CIA
WASHINGTON — The Tower commission was concerned that the Central Intelligence Agency allowed some of its analysts to be influenced by the National Security Council's goals, a commission member said.
The member, Brent Scowcroft, said Friday that the panel had found that only a "handful of selected individuals" in the CIA were involved in the Iran-contra affair. He said the report criticized William J. Casey, the former agency director, for failing to take over the Iran deals from the White House.



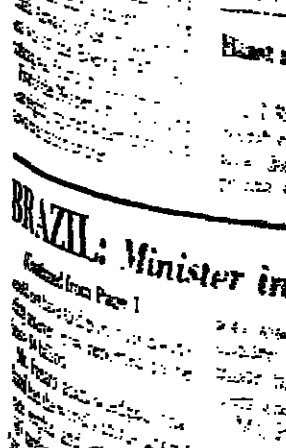
FRANCE: Security...



BAKER: New White...



Brazil: Minister in...



U.S. ... Bomb Threat



Herald Tribune

A New Prime Minister

The Tower commission, with its honest and constructive report, gave President Reagan a new opportunity last Thursday...

ment of Frank Carlucci as national security adviser has already done so, but much more remains to be done...

Pakistan and the Bomb

Pakistan's pursuit of nuclear weapons grows increasingly dangerous to itself and to the world...

supply route to the Afghan rebels. But the waiver expires this year, and Congress now must decide whether to renew it...

Listen to Costa Rica

Even mainstream conservatives in Congress who have loyally supported Reagan aid to the Contras have been stirred by the new Central American peace plan...

Congress is unlikely to be asked to vote for new aid to the Contras before October...

Education Against AIDS

Public health experts decided last week at a meeting in Atlanta that there will be no widespread mandatory testing for AIDS...

It is expected that within the next few weeks the White House will announce a major program of AIDS education directed not only at the general public but also at the schools...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Debt in America: A High-Rising House of Cards

MENLO PARK, California — Here are a few reasons why some of the brightest people I know are worried...

foreign and domestic participants in the American credit market might go on strike...

Government reforms may thus be needed to save Americans from themselves...

Such moves would not be welcome in today's anti-regulatory environment...

No Improvement in Sight In U.S.-Cuban Relations

HAVANA — On one thing, Cuban and U.S. officials agree. Relations between the two countries are worse than at any time since U.S. diplomats returned to Havana in 1977...

is euphoric with its success in re-establishing relations with much of Latin America in the last few years...

The United States has an interest in defusing U.S.-Latin polarization.

on any improvement of relations for the rest of the Reagan administration, and that they do not have much higher hopes for afterward...

Cuban officials are acutely aware of these challenges but do not seem to see the longer-term danger of failing to reach a minimum of understanding with the United States...

Freud and Lamarek

Regarding 'Freud's Fantasy on the Origin of Neuroses' (Science, Feb. 12): Daniel Goleman, after noting the possibility that Freud was influenced by the thought of Lamarek...

now say about Lamarek's newly acquired respectability. But intuition is a respectable scientific tool...

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Mutiny in Peking — The mutinous soldiers tonight [March 1] are pillaging and burning the extreme northern and western sections of the city...

They Pocket the Golden Eggs From Somebody Else's Goose

WASHINGTON — I was curious as to what the view of one of the greatest moralists in America's history, Louis D. Brandeis, would have been on the seemingly endless disclosures of chicanery on Wall Street...

he wrote: 'The goose that lays golden eggs has been considered a most valuable possession. But even more profitable is the privilege of taking the golden eggs laid by somebody else's goose.'

Philippines: New Space For the News

MANILA — The Congial Dictators, as Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos are now called here, controlled or intimidated the nation's major newspapers and broadcasting stations for most of their 20-year rule...

Debate over the impact of the media on national security and on policy making have been largely confined to North America and Europe...

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Advertisement for Toshiba and Eurobo, featuring a large image of a television set and various text elements.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

**TO STORING ELECTRICITY**

**TOSHIBA**

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1987

**EUROBONDS**

**Australian-Dollar Issues Worry German Bankers**

By CARL GEWIRTZ  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Ask a West German banker why he sells Australian-dollar bonds to his clients, and he replies, "That's what the clients want." This is despite the fact that the Australian currency is one of the few to have depreciated against the U.S. dollar, which itself fell 22 percent against the Deutsche mark last year.

But the bankers — speaking under condition that neither they nor their institutions be identified — indicate great misgivings at the enormous amount of high-coupon Australian-dollar paper being sold to local investors.

"If we don't sell the paper, our customers will go to our competitors."

There are no figures available on the amount of A-dollar paper sold in West Germany, but everyone agrees it is substantial. One measure, perhaps, is the number of West German and Austrian entities that tap the market. So far they account for 40 percent of total new issues, and last week, four of the six new A-dollar issues launched in the Eurobond market were from West German or Austrian entities.

Issuers use the funds to swap into floating-rate money at low rates that would be difficult to match any other way. After the London interbank offered rate.

"It's totally irresponsible," said the director of a bank that is a private person and not a director, he said. "The private investor has no chance to follow developments of the Australian economy. He's totally in the hands of his banker."

So why does the banker advise the purchase of Australian dollar paper? "Because what else is there to sell?" he says. "The clients want to buy Deutsche mark bonds because the yield is considered too close to what's available in DM and the currency is suspect, but they do want Australian-dollar paper," which currently yields around 14 1/2 percent.

"The banker is judged by his boss, who looks at turnover and the money earned for the bank," the banker continued. "There's a lot of money to be made selling Australian-dollar paper."

**ANOTHER BANKER** said, "I admit, it doesn't give me a pleasant feeling. The management of the bank is torn apart over this question. But if we don't sell the paper, our customers will go to our competitors to buy it."

The view is repeated at all the major banks. Deutsche Bank, for example, withdrew its imprimatur last year, refusing to manage any Australian-dollar issue, only to return to the market.

Like Deutsche Bank, a number of institutions believe that the worst of the currency's decline may be past and that the high coupon may now fully insulate investors against future currency risks.

London bankers take a more aggressive approach. After last year's rout in the A-dollar market, when the currency skidded and interest rates rose, "there are no grounds to believe that clients are not aware of the dangers of buying this paper," one banker said. "There's no question of a blanket of ignorance obscuring the vision of the danger. Most investors have already experienced it."

Many of the bankers contend that West German investors did badly investing in many foreign-currency bonds, not just A-dollars. Big currency losses were registered in U.S. dollars, Canadian dollars and sterling.

Lower coupons on bonds issued in these currencies gave Continental investors a smaller cushion against exchange-rate changes than A-dollar paper. But declining interest rates in U.S. and Canadian dollars and sterling also gave investors substantial capital gains, whereas A-dollar bonds depreciated as interest rates rose.

The paper losses suffered by holders of A-dollar bonds in any event are only theoretical. Everyone agrees that West German investors are not traders, they hold the paper until maturity. And only then will investors be able to judge whether A-dollar bonds were a wise choice or a poor one.

The extent to which West German investors have abandoned their own bond market has been dramatic. In the final quarter last year, foreign investors accounted for more than 90 percent of total domestic bond sales.

But with currency rates now apparently stabilized at around current levels after the meeting of six leading industrial nations in Paris a week ago, foreigners have no particular incentive to buy DM bonds.

In fact, most of the Euro-DM bonds marketed now are targeted for West German banks, which have lots of cash and very little credit demand from their traditional customers.

Thus, Iceland, Hoogovens Groep BV of the Netherlands, National Bank of Hungary and Den Danske Bank, which tapped the market last week, were aimed at banks looking to pick up assets yielding more than public issues on the domestic market.

But Iceland ran into trouble as the 10-year maturity was considered too long and the 6 1/2 percent coupon about 1/4 point too low.

**Last Week's Markets**

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,222.99	2,225.25	-2.26%
DJ Ind. 30	218.57	220.19	-1.28%
DJ Trans.	928.68	931.55	-1.70%
S & P 500	284.20	285.48	-0.45%
S & P Ind.	322.79	323.47	-0.21%
NVSE Comp.	162.01	162.25	-0.15%

Money Rates	Feb. 27	Feb. 26
Discount rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Federal funds rate	6	5 1/2%
Prime rate	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Commodity	Feb. 27	Feb. 26
Crude oil	25.25	25.25
Gold	325.00	325.00

**Currency Rates**

Cross Rates	Feb. 27	Feb. 26
American dollar	1.97	1.97
British pound	1.58	1.58
French franc	6.55	6.55
German mark	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1,376	1,376
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48
West German mark	1.36	1.36

**Gulf States To Discuss Oil Prices**

**OPEC Says No To Early Meeting**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**ABU DHABI** — Deputy oil ministers from six Gulf nations were scheduled to meet in Bahrain on Monday to discuss how to help each other market crude oil in the face of resistance from some buyers to OPEC prices, the official Emirates news agency, WAM, reported Sunday.

Meanwhile, OPEC's president said Saturday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had no plans for an emergency meeting to review pricing policies. Rumors have circulated that a meeting was imminent because of recent weakness in world oil prices.

An Oil Ministry official in Abu Dhabi said Saturday that a meeting of all ministers from seven leading OPEC members that had been scheduled for March 9 in Vienna has been put off until April 2. No reasons were given, and Gulf officials did not rule out the possibility that other ministers from the 13-nation organization would take part.

That meeting is to discuss OPEC's troubles in enforcing its \$18-a-barrel pricing agreement reached in December.

The developments came as oil traders and analysts said they expect crude prices to weaken further this week to around \$16 a barrel.

The U.S. benchmark grade West Texas Intermediate crude closed near \$16.50 a barrel on Friday in the cash market and on the New York Mercantile Exchange, a decline of about 20 cents from Thursday.

John Azarov, senior energy trader for Shearson Lehman Brothers, said the spot price for West Texas and for crude futures could fall to \$16 a barrel or lower.

While OPEC agreed in December to curb output in order to raise prices, traders say they now believe OPEC is exceeding its new quota of 15.8 million barrels a day by as much as 1 million barrels.

Traders and analysts named Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. See OPEC, Page 9

**At Goldman, a Defense Is Building**

**Partner's Fight Will Test Rules On Inside Trades**

By John Crudele  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK** — Last fall, Robert M. Freeman was working out in a park in his hometown of Rye, New York, when he came upon a friend. And, as it often had before, the conversation between the two men turned to Wall Street's insider-trading scandal.

"He and I have had conversations about this general subject going back years," said the friend, Jules Kroil, head of Kroil Associates Inc., a firm that does investigations for companies.

"And philosophically we were on the same wavelength — that there was a crying need to limit the flow of information and to send a message within organizations that it was bad business to permit any kind of leakage of information" not available publicly.



The New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street.

That this is-lets, in retrospect, is particularly ironic, since Mr. Freeman, 44, the partner in charge of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s arbitrage department, was arrested earlier this month in the ever-widening insider-trading investigation.

His arrest on Feb. 12 in his Broad Street office in the middle of a working day sent a chill through the already-flustered brokerage community. Aside from its timing, the arrest upset brokers because Mr. Freeman as a person and Goldman, Sachs as a firm had always been considered the cream of the business.

"They are a completely honorable, reputable, straightforward house," said Robert Pirie, president of Rothschild Inc., another investment banking concern. "I've never heard anyone challenge their integrity."

Mr. Freeman gets equally high marks. "I've known him for years and I've always had the highest respect for him as an individual and a professional," said Mr. Pirie. Added Thomas Murphy, head of Capital Cities-ABC and Mr. Freeman's next-door neighbor for nearly 10 years: "He's a fine family man. Everything I know about him I like."

The Justice Department and the Securities and Exchange Commission, which for nearly a year have been unraveling the activities of a large insider-trading ring, paint a different picture.

In the complaint that led to his arrest, the government charged that Mr. Freeman had leaked confidential details about the takeover defense that Unocal Corp., a Goldman client was going to use in fighting a hostile bid from T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oilman.

The information, the complaint said, was given to Martin A. Siegel, who at the time was head of the mergers and acquisitions department at Kidder, Peabody & Co. Mr. Siegel quit a similar job at Dresser Burnham Lambert Inc. earlier this month and pleaded guilty to criminal insider-trading charges a day after Mr. Freeman and two other Wall Street executives were arrested.

Mr. Freeman, who is free on \$250,000 bail, has denied the allegations, and Goldman, Sachs, where he has worked for more than two decades, is said to be vigorously helping in his defense.

Wall Street sources, moreover, say an internal investigation of Mr. Freeman's dealings, conducted last week by Goldman, Sachs and others, has unearthed no wrongdoing.

The case of the Goldman, Sachs partner and his troubles holds a special fascination for the company's competitors on Wall Street, where there is a pervasive pleasure in the fact that even a conservative, upright organization such as the 118-year-old Goldman, Sachs can be caught up in accusations of illegal activities.

Even more important, however, is the government assertion that Mr. Freeman had leaked confidential details about the takeover defense that Unocal Corp., a Goldman client was going to use in fighting a hostile bid from T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oilman.

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In return for the details about Unocal, the government asserted, Kidder, Peabody gave information to Mr. Freeman about a takeover attempt against Storer Communications that allegedly proved helpful to Mr. Freeman's personal trading account.

Mr. Freeman, who is free on \$250,000 bail, has denied the allegations, and Goldman, Sachs, where he has worked for more than two decades, is said to be vigorously helping in his defense.

**India Achieves Growth, But Problems Arise**

**Recent Economic Gains Are Threatened**

By Steven R. Weisman  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW DELHI** — After two years of widely applauded liberalization measures, India's economy has achieved solid growth but also has run into new problems that threaten to undercut the recent gains.

The fresh dangers are also creating political headaches for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi when many of his other policies are also coming under attack.

The difficulties were underscored over the weekend when the government announced its economic and budgetary forecasts for the new fiscal year. Among them were high inflation, a wide budget deficit and a poor trade balance outlook — all of which could dampen future growth.

The deficit of nearly \$6.5 billion in a \$32 billion budget this year was especially worrisome because it came from increases in government wages, military spending and food assistance to drought areas — factors that may be still harder to control in the future.

For example, after a major increase already this year, the military budget is due to rise another 25 percent next year because of tensions with Pakistan and the cost of high-technology weaponry.

In political terms, Mr. Gandhi's aides acknowledge that his honeymoon was over long ago, and that his standing has recently deteriorated further. Sunday's newspapers, for example, were filled with attacks on his budget as failing to address deep-rooted problems.

Meanwhile, the prime minister is criticized by many businessmen and Western economists for not accelerating his early drive to lower taxes, reduce government regulations and encourage foreign investments.

"The economic policy started off very well," said Vishnu Hari Dalmia, president of Dalmia Cement. "But while trying to untie some knots, the government has run into

hanging stocks," Mr. Subroto said. He estimated the present surplus at 81,000 metric tons, which would be reduced to 20,000 tons worldwide in two and a half years, he said, "at which point free-market forces will prevail."

Mr. Subroto said the association called on the United States to restrict sales from its strategic stockpile, which is estimated at 150,000 tons.

Members would contact Washington through diplomatic channels to urge the United States to restrict sales to 3,000 tons a year, down from previous sales of 5,000 tons a year.

The quotas would limit the association's exports and consumption to 96,000 tons a year, about 8 percent below 1986.

The association agreed in January, at a meeting at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to cut exports and consumption to 96,000 tons a year.

Mr. Subroto announced a quota for Australia of 7,000 tons, for Bolivia of 13,761 tons, for Indonesia of 24,516 tons, for Malaysia of 28,526 tons, for Nigeria of 1,461 tons, for Thailand of 19,000 tons and for Zaïre of 1,736 tons. He said that China had said it would cooperate with the association and that Brazil would hold exports to its 1985 level of 21,000 tons.

**Tin Producers Agree On One-Year Quotas**

Reuters

**JAKARTA** — The world's leading tin-producing nations announced quotas Sunday on exports and consumption, and appealed to the United States not to undermine efforts to prop up the price of the metal.

"We ask their understanding to help the developing countries and especially the tin producers," Indonesia's mines and energy minister, Subroto, said here Saturday.

He announced quotas for all seven members of the Association of Tin Producing Countries and said that two nonmembers, Brazil and China, would support the drive to push up prices.

The quota system takes effect for one year, it began Sunday.

Prices collapsed in October 1985 when the International Tin Council in London ran out of money to back a price support system that kept prices high.

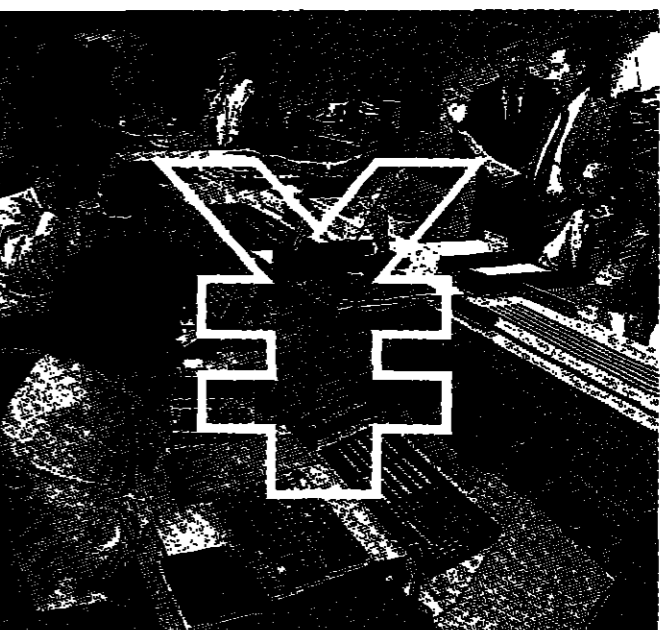
Mr. Subroto, current chairman of the association, said the association members, together with Brazil and China, controlled 90 percent of expected production in 1987. Quotas would help restrict supply and reduce stocks left over from the council's price support activities.

"The supply rationalization scheme will be applied for as long as necessary to deplete the over-

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هكمان للتحليل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup., Price, Price and Yield, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupon, and Warrants.

Airlines Watching Texas Air's Battle With Eastern's Unions

By Martha M. Hamilton

WASHINGTON — Texas Air Corp. and the union workers at its Eastern Airlines unit are on the brink of a conflict whose outcome is expected not only to determine the future of Eastern and its employees but also to influence labor relations throughout the industry.

may occur over Eastern's announced intention to transfer six Airbus A-300 wide-body airplanes to Continental — a move that union leaders say they may try to block in court.

level," he said, "it's probably going to be one big labor war over the next few years."

half our own," he wrote. "The wage and benefit reductions which made this possible were not achieved by negotiation; they were the result of the financial failure of Continental and the subsequent imposition of very low rates and marginal working conditions."

when they are doing essentially the same work. Airlines have been able to reduce their labor costs with two-tier agreements, but few airlines can match what Mr. Lorenzo has achieved at Continental.

New Ontario Securities Rules Upset Canadian Government

TORONTO — The Ontario government's formal introduction of draft rules to open up the securities industry has been met with concern by the Canadian government, which says the province is intruding into an area that should be left to federal authorities to regulate.

Ottawa is also concerned with requirements in the Ontario regulations that dictate which activities must be carried on in a separate subsidiary, Mr. Hockin said.

INDIA: Problems Threaten Recent Economic Gains

(Continued from first finance page) certain obstacles. The response now is half-hearted. The prime minister and his economic advisers take solace in the fact that India's overall picture is better than in the 1970s.

In addition, a recent poll of 200 leading industrialists in a Bombay business magazine gave Mr. Gandhi fairly high marks for his major policies and pronouncements.

But their faith was also shaken by recent developments and missteps. Perhaps the biggest was Mr. Gandhi's abrupt removal last month of the finance minister, V.P. Singh, architect of the liberalization program.

Subdued Demand Continues to Drive Down Borrowing Costs

By Carl Gwartz International Herald Tribune PARIS — The subdued demand for new credit continues to drive down borrowing costs.

rying the guarantee of its British parent BAT Industries PLC, plans to issue as much as £200 million of CP, the largest program in pounds by a British company yet seen.

tion fee of 2 basis points. The commitment fee remains at 1/4 percent but the loan is expected to be drawn no later than April as South Korea steps up its prepayment of earlier, more expensive debt.

As the prime rate, currently at 7 1/2 percent, is a full percentage point over Libor, lenders are obliged to subscribe on a pro-rata basis. Likewise for the Ex-Im portion. Thus banks must divide their underwriting equally between the Ex-Im and Turkish portion and then divide the Turkish portion between Libor and prime pricing.

points over Libor for the first four years and 20 basis points over Libor thereafter. A commitment fee of 7/8 basis points will be charged on any amount not drawn.

BONDS: Bankers Worried by Australian-Dollar Issues

(Continued from first finance page) stung. The paper ended the week down a sharp 3 points from the offering level of 100 1/4.

and Tokyo Electric Co. were estimated to have saved about half a percentage point by issuing Euroyen rather than domestic bonds.

The market for perpetual floating-rate notes went through another crisis last week, its third since December, as prices tumbled sharply and half of the banks making up the market pulled out, leaving only five banks quoting prices, down from 40 last year.

Rates Decline Despite News On Consumer Prices, Trade

By Phillip H. Wiggins New York Times Service NEW YORK — Interest rates slipped as prices edged up in the credit market late last week, despite the fact that consumer prices for January rose and the trade deficit for the month widened more than expected.

among individual investors wanes, except for those who buy government funds issues through mutual funds.

At the same time, bankers report that the increasing investment flows into the commercial paper, or CP, market are pushing down yields available on that short-term paper as well as broadening and deepening the market, creating a clearer vizing among issuers.

When Sweden began tapping the CP market, it was paying 10 to 12 basis points below Libor.

Companies with a triple-A rating on their long-term debt are currently able to issue CP at costs ranging from 6 to 12 basis points below Libor.

The third tier is companies whose short-term carries the highest A-1, P-1 ratings but whose long-term debt is below triple-A. These can raise money at a cost close to Libor.

The final tier is unrated paper — companies that have never sought a rating for either their long- or short-term debt. Depending on the name, the costs range from Libor (the interbank offered rate, which normally is 1/4 point higher than Libor) to Libor plus 20 basis points.

U.S. Consumer Rates table with columns for instrument and rate.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS advertisement listing job titles, salaries, and employers.

ESORTS & GUIDES advertisement listing various travel services and agencies.



NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Table of NASDAQ National Market data, including OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Table of International Stock Markets, listing various international stock indices and their performance.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Bonn and Commission Quarrel Over Farm Prices

By Peter Maza. In effect, Mr. Delors was accused of misleading Bonn. Mr. Delors was said to be highly disappointed by this German offensive and exasperated at the increasingly unilateral positions that Bonn stakes out on farm issues.

GOLDMAN: Wall Street Roots for Freeman to Mount a Strong Defense

(Continued from first page) er. is the fact that other Wall Street firms seem interested in how Goldman Sachs handles itself in a crisis that, they, too, could face.



Goldman is said to have found no wrongdoing in an internal inquiry and to be vigorously helping Robert M. Freeman in his defense.

But there was more to the job than that. As head arbitrator, Mr. Freeman would be called upon by members of his firm's mergers and acquisition team to evaluate offers and the reactions of other arbitrators.

Whether Mr. Freeman crossed the ill-defined line between legal and illegal contact with the other arbitrators will probably be the hottest issue of the case, Goldman Sachs experts believe, will probably contend that even if Mr. Freeman surrendered information that he should not have, it was done innocently.

SEC Is Investigating Drexel, Jeffries, Steinberg in TRE Bid

By David A. Vise. WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the investment banking firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.; the stockbrokerage Jeffries & Co.; the New York investor Saul Steinberg; and a company controlled by a Hollywood producer, Burt Sugarman, to determine whether securities laws were violated in connection with Mr. Sugarman's 1986 bid for control of TRE Corp., a California aerospace company.

Wall Street Review

Table of Wall Street Review, including AMEX Most Actives, NYSE Most Actives, AMEX Sales, NYSE Sales, AMEX Diaries, and NYSE Diaries.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table of Euromarts At a Glance, listing various international stock markets and their performance.

Treasury Bonds

Table of Treasury Bonds, listing various Treasury bonds and their yields.

International Bond Prices

Table of International Bond Prices, listing various international bonds and their prices.

Weekly Sales

Table of Weekly Sales, listing various weekly sales figures.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen Straights, listing various yen straight rates.

LIBOR Rates

Table of LIBOR Rates, listing various LIBOR rates.

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SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Zurbriggen Skis to World Cup Overall Title

L. Wadkins Leads Windswept Doral Golf

MIAMI (AP)—Lanny Wadkins shot an early 6-under-par 66 and let winds of up to 40 mph (64.5 kph) destroy his challengers Saturday in the third round of the Doral Open golf tournament.

Talimum Wins Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah

HIALEAH, Florida (AP)—Talimum raced into the Kentucky Derby picture Saturday by carrying Angel Cordero to the jockey's first Flamingo Stakes victory.

UEFA to Consider Lifting Ban on English

LONDON (AP)—English soccer executives said Saturday they were pleased that the European governing body, UEFA, had agreed to discuss on March 10 whether to allow England's teams back into the continent's three major club tournaments.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FURANO, Japan — Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland wrapped up the World Cup overall skiing title Sunday when he finished second to Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg in a super-giant slalom race at this resort on Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido.

On Saturday, Peter Müller of Switzerland, who is renowned for his late-season rushes, kept alive his bid for a fourth World Cup downhill title by winning that race with Girardelli finishing second.

Zurbriggen, by finishing second Sunday, gained 20 points and increased his total to 294 in the overall standings. Runner-up Markus Wasmeier of West Germany, even by winning the season's last six races, could score only 287 points.

Zurbriggen effectively clinched the title Saturday when Wasmeier was injured in a fall during the downhill race and was sent home for treatment. Officials first thought Wasmeier had injured his spine, but doctors said later he had fractured a rib.

Girardelli, who had narrowly defeated Zurbriggen for the overall title the last two seasons, won his first race this season by completing the single run down the 2,310-yard (2,118-meter) Spiss course in 1 minute, 27.14 seconds, a substantial 1.34 seconds faster than Zurbriggen. Leonhard Stock of Austria was third in 1:28.53.

Girardelli's 21st cup victory was the lone highlight of a miserable season during which his left shoulder has been separated four times. "I've lost to Zurbriggen four times in a row this season," he said. "I finally caught up with him on the fifth time."

Zurbriggen's title was the latest triumph for a Swiss team that has dominated like no other in World Cup history. Switzerland already has 33 victories from its men's and women's teams, two more than the record set in 1970 by France.

The victory, Müller's second of the season, increased his total to 95 points, 15 fewer than Zurbriggen. Zurbriggen could have wrapped up his first discipline title in seven years of racing but instead placed 23d, his worst finish of the season.

By winning the last two races — at Aspen, Colorado, where he has an unprecedented four victories, and at Calgary, Alberta — Müller could finish with 115 points, five more than Zurbriggen now has. It would be a familiar finish for Müller, who won his last title in 1982 by sweeping the final three races.

Zurbriggen said he "made a mistake just after the starting point. I almost fell on the soft snow but I rallied in the later part." (AP, UPI)

Schmidhauser Wins Slalom Crown



Corinne Schmidhauser of Switzerland vented her delight after winning a slalom race at Zwiase, West Germany, that gave her the 1986-87 women's World Cup title in the event. Tamara McKinney, the leader, did not finish the race.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ZWIESEL, West Germany — Corinne Schmidhauser of Switzerland won the World Cup slalom title Saturday, edging out Tamara McKinney of the United States by scoring her third victory of the season.

Schmidhauser, 22, posted a total time of 1 minute, 32.73 seconds with runs of 46.10 and 46.63. Erika Hess of Switzerland, who is retiring from the circuit at the end of the season, was second in 1:33.48. She was followed by Austria's Roswitha Steiner in 1:34.05.

Hess, 24, was the defending World Cup slalom champion. In February, she had won the combined and slalom titles at the World Championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland.

Schmidhauser won the World Cup slalom championship with 110 points. McKinney had been the leader with 99 points. But on Saturday, she was only seventh after the first run and she dropped out on the second run after hitting a gate and nearly falling. McKinney finished second in the season slalom standings, with Hess taking third place with 96 points.

Schmidhauser's victory had little impact on the overall World Cup standings. Maria Walliser of Switzerland leads with 239 points, with teammate Vreni Schneider second with 230, Brigitte Oertli of Switzerland third with 174 and Hess fourth with 159.

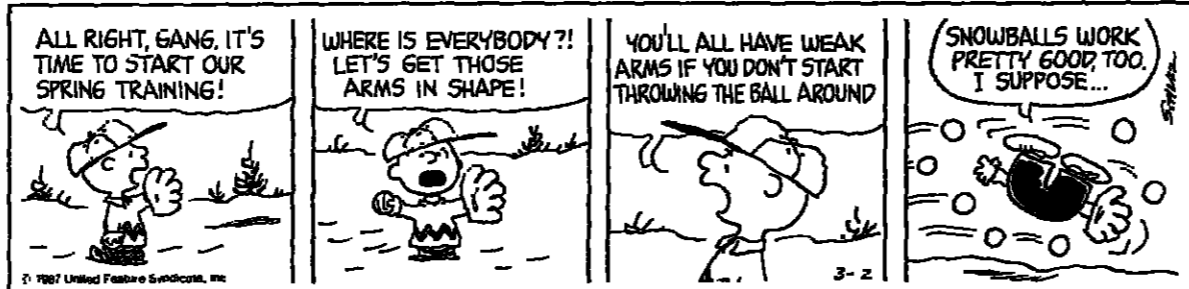
Solution to Friday's Puzzle

GRAB AWASH EPIC AERO RAINES TIDE SPOTTED DEARS WELLS HOWTO SWAMI REL LUUI BRITTA SPECKLED TELLIN OAR WEAIR BEINE BLIP SWORE BEDE OMINIA SODA TED LITTLEJEWELBOX TITOLI NIL BEACH EPA HATES BEACH ZEBRA PERI WINKLE RELY SPADE DIAL ALIE EISEN STAMP

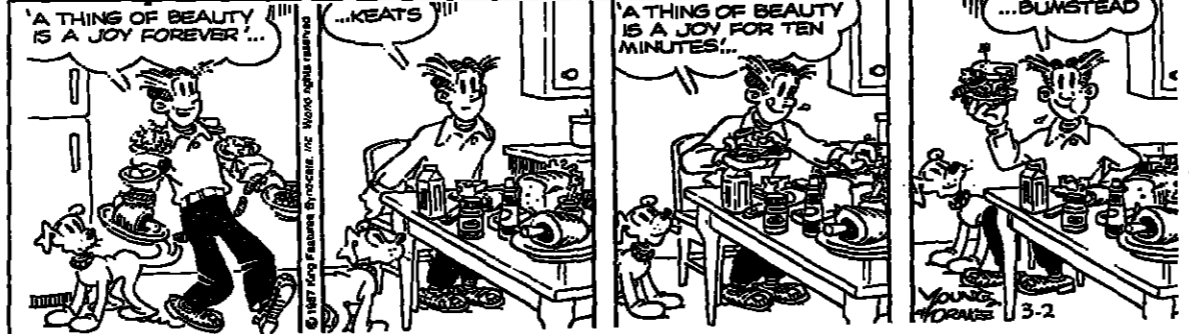
For the Record

Khaosai Galaxy of Thailand retained his World Boxing Association junior bantamweight title Saturday by knocking out Elyas Pical of Indonesia in the 14th round in Jakarta. (AFP) Yu Myung-woo of South Korea kept his WBA junior flyweight title Sunday by stopping Panama's Eduardo Tunon in the first round in Seoul. (AFP) John Thompson of Georgetown University was approved Saturday by the U.S. Olympic Committee as men's basketball coach for the 1988 Games. (UPI) A Belgian cyclist, Michel Goffin, died in a Marseille hospital Saturday after injuring his head in a race. (UPI)

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



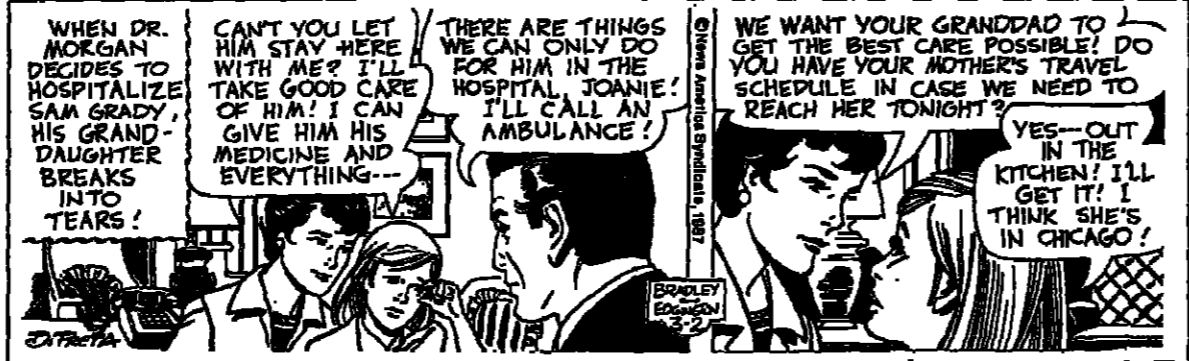
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Press

Amsterdam

Shares were firm on the Amsterdam stock exchange last week, except in the financial sector, where there was concern over Brazil's decision to suspend interest payments on a portion of its foreign debt.

The ANP-CBS General Index rose slightly to 264.1 from 263.9 the previous week, while total volume came to 4.47 billion guilders, down slightly from 4.58 billion.

In the coming week, dealers said, trading would probably be influenced by annual profit reports from Royal Dutch/Shell and Unilever, two leading issues.

Frankfurt

Trading was listless on the Frankfurt stock exchange last week, with the Commerzbank index giving up 35.5 points to end the week at 1,711.7.

The announcement of a 44 billion Deutsche mark (\$24.08 billion) tax cut beginning in 1990 proved insufficient to stimulate trading. Investors remained uncertain about future trends in interest and currency rates following the Paris meeting of finance ministers last month.

Bank issues were weakened by anxieties connected with the South American debt crisis. Commerzbank lost 7.30 DM to finish at 254. Dresdner Bank gave up 16 DM to 333, and Deutsche Bank gave up 20 to close at 645. Among the week's major losers were the energy group, Fressing, down 25 to 147, and Schering, in pharmaceuticals, which lost 51 to finish at 586.

Hong Kong

The Hang Seng index swung from day to day in heavy trading, closing Friday at 2,877.87, up 50.47 points on the week. The Hong Kong index climbed 24.73 to close at 1,841.20.

Opinion was divided between the skeptics, who felt the index was due for a major technical correction, and the optimists, who pointed to expected major agreements involving local magnate Li Ka Shing's Cheung Kong Holdings and the announcement this week of several of the larger Hong Kong companies' results for 1986.

The optimists had the last say and Friday's close was barely 2 points off Monday's high.

London

Good economic news and pre-budget optimism boosted shares to new peaks last week on the London Stock Exchange.

The Financial Times 30-share index briefly breached 1,600, although it slipped back ahead of the weekend to close up 32.8 points on the week at 1,599.8.

The more widely based FT-SE index, measuring 100 leading shares, closed 17.7 points higher at 1,979.2. The number of transactions, however, fell from 270,517 to 239,397.

Drug-related issues remained at the fore, with Glaxo particularly in demand following a satellite presentation to analysts and investors on both sides of the Atlantic. Imperial Chemical Industries rose sharply, although its annual pre-tax profit at £1.02 billion fell short of the most optimistic forecasts.

Barclays' annual results were considered disappointing and further unsettled a banking sector already depressed by South American debt worries. National Westminster became the first British clearing bank to top the £1 billion mark when it announced its annual figures Tuesday, while Lloyd's results were largely as expected.

Milan

Milan stocks continued their downward trend last week amid growing political uncertainty. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who has presided over the longest-surviving government in postwar Italy, is scheduled to step down this week under an agreement reached last July between the five governing parties.

The Comit Index closed at 684.92 points, down 0.4 percent from the previous week, despite buoyant sessions at the start of the week. A total of 144 million shares changed hands, a fall of nearly 30 percent.

Among the leading losers were Fiat, which lost 2.19 percent, and Montedison, which shed 1.2 percent. Other blue chips, however, gained ground, especially Ferruzzi, despite a refusal by the British government to allow its bid to take over British Sugar.

Mr. Craxi, a Socialist, has pushed through tough fiscal and economic reforms since taking office in August 1983.

Paris

The Paris stock exchange experienced some of its strongest trading in recent years last week with the CAC index finishing at 429.1, against 419.7 the previous Friday.

The surge came despite figures showing that unemployment rose from 10.7 percent to 10.9 percent in January and that prices in January were up 0.9 percent.

But questions remain over future trends, as investors ponder the capacity of central banks to stem the fall of the dollar and wait to see if other developing countries follow Brazil's lead and suspend their debt payments.

The worrying economic news emerged on Wednesday but left the stock market unmoved, as certain analysts thought the government may have been unnecessarily gloomy.

With a fall in day-to-day interest rates on Thursday, investors came to hope that cheaper credit in general lay ahead and the index rose nearly 5 points on Friday.

Singapore

The bulls returned to the Singapore stock market last week after a brief pause, sending the Straits Times industrial index soaring to another new high for this year.

At the close Friday, the index stood at 1,066.22 and was only narrowly away from its highest-ever level of 1,071.17 points registered three years ago.

Investors and speculators attributed the bullish run to a steady flow of good corporate performance since late last year and an indication that confidence had slowly returned to the market. Foreign investors also contributed to the good performance, they said.

Tokyo

Tokyo stocks soared to new peaks last week, as surplus funds poured in after the Japanese government pledged at the Paris meeting of six leading industrialized nations to stimulate domestic demand and cut its discount rate to a record low of 2.5 percent.

The Nikkei Average of 225 selected issues closed after half-day trading Saturday at 20,766.66 yen, breaking a record set only Thursday.

The TSE index of all common stocks listed on the first section also rose to a record high of 1,793.17, and the daily average value of shares traded broke through 1,300 billion yen.

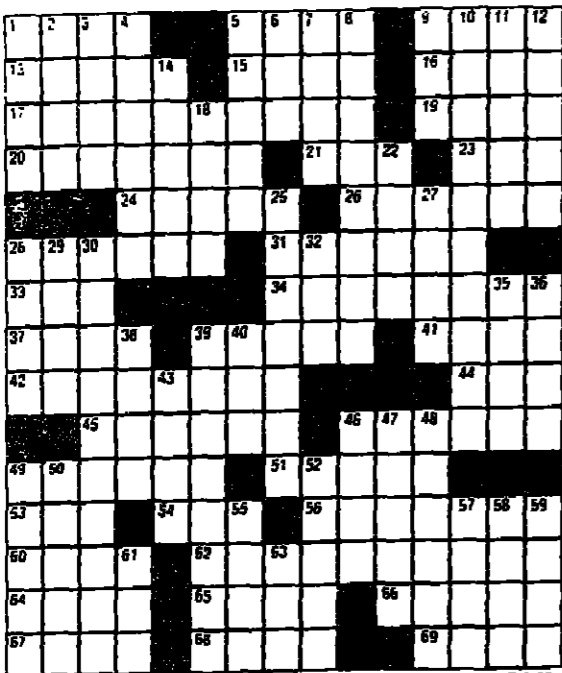
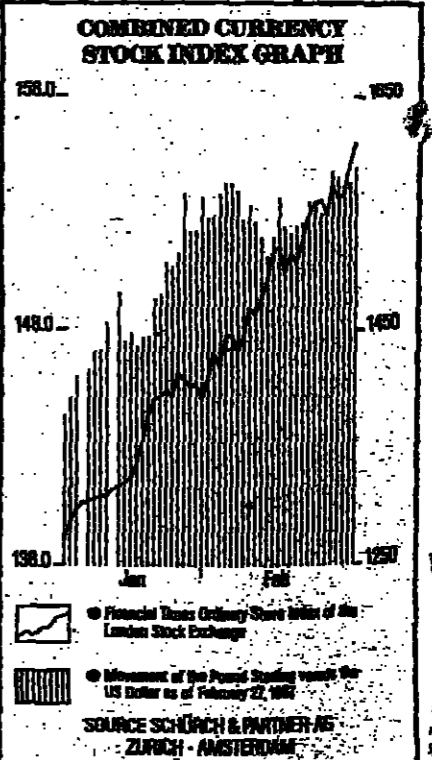
The market turned bullish Tuesday as institutional and corporate investors sought confidence closely related to fiscal spending issues, anticipating a government economic package aimed at boosting domestic demand.

Zurich

Trading on the Zurich exchange capped a mediocre session last week with a disappointing decline in prices on Friday. The decline came despite good results announced on Thursday by Union Bank of Switzerland.

The Credit Suisse index fell to 530.1 from 534.9 a week earlier.

The food group Hero was the only issue to show strong gains, after announcing that net profit rose 99 percent last year.



ACROSS 1 Confesses, with 'up' 5 Quite distantly 9 Slithery ones 13 Annihilates of midnights 15 Restricted area 16 Chorboy's collar 17 "Peanuts," e.g. 19 Threesome 20 Raise 21 Mrs. in Madrid 23 Worldwide labor org. 24 Vote into office 26 Production in general 28 Mussulman 31 Uncover 33 Total: Abbr. 34 Coming out 37 Etruscan king 39 Speaks harshly 41 Dirk of yore 42 Doodads 44 Roscoe 45 This might be soft 46 Rolls along easily 49 Caught

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOTDOG'S NOT TOO DUMB TO LEARN TRICKS, JOEY... HE'S TOO SMART!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPTIL ASTUE TAPCER OOLANG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 1

Friday's Jumble: BRINY ACUTE STUCCO FETISH

Answer: When his wife gave birth to quintuplets, he called her baby "stucco" and the "briny" (brine) his "census" (sense).

WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, and OCEANIA. It lists various cities and their weather conditions.

MONDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Slightly rainy. FRANKFURT: Overcast. PARIS: Overcast. ROME: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy.

Over the... Some Are... KOREBOARD... College Results... Hockey... Standings... A vertical sidebar containing various news snippets and advertisements.

SPORTS

Over the Long Run, Some Are Cheaters

By Richard Hoffer  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Several years ago in Hawaii, a man began a marathon, took a break to go home and eat breakfast, re-entered the marathon along the course and at the finish died of a heart attack. As the story spread, it has been regarded as the strongest possible.

Yet, still they cheat. Sunday, Los Angeles Marathon organizers were to have more than 24 cameras positioned along the course to serve as video checkpoints, lest a runner take a short cut, a taxi or any other conveyance, then die after the race to assure — well, organizers were not sure what they were just trying to stay one stride ahead of a group so competitive that fair play no longer could be taken for granted.

It may be important to note that this phenomenon is not new. They cheated well before Rosie Ruiz introduced the New York subway as a mode of marathon transportation. In the first modern Olympic Games, for instance, Spiridon Bekolas covered some of the marathon distance in a carriage. His punishment — he was stripped of his shirt and ostracized — evidently was not a sufficient deterrent for subsequent offenders. In 1904, New Yorker Fred Lorz "ran" a 3-hour, 13-minute marathon and was photographed with Alice Roosevelt, the president's daughter. But his gold medal was held up when it was discovered that he had hitched a ride in a car for 11 miles.

And so on. Yet the incidence of marathon cheating, or at least cheating, is way up lately. In last fall's New York Marathon, which featured the same vigilance as the Los Angeles run, no fewer than 24 runners were charged with cheating and disqualified. There may be comfort in the fact that that works out to 1 in 1,000, but organizers remain baffled that anyone — even that 1 in 1,000 — would cheat, when usually all that is at stake are bragging rights.

'So far, we haven't found anyone who purposely maimed a competitor.'

Neil Finn, who promotes the America's Finest City half-marathon in San Diego, recently had to disqualify an age-group finisher for cheating. "I don't get it," he said. "We don't even offer prize money."

For some, running is still for fun. But interviews with marathon organizers suggest that more and more are running a lie. All too many runners are popping out of portable toilets midway through the race, far too frequently. All too many are hopping aboard buses, sneaking in at the halfway point, short-cutting loops in the course.

"So far, we haven't found anyone who purposely maimed a competitor," said Alvin Criss of the U.S. running federation. "But don't be surprised if we do." He thinks that he has found almost everything short of that although he is quick to add that "people in the first 10 are largely unable to cheat. They're under so much scrutiny." Instead, it's the age-group competitors, people in the middle of the pack. Somehow, their times increase an improbable 15 minutes a year.

Or, sometimes just as bad, decrease, said Criss, citing a "man who could run a marathon in 2:11 and now he's doing it in 2:32. Now what might you make of that?" Though unable to prove it to legal satisfaction, Criss has reason to believe the man was pacing a woman who had a chance to finish in the prize money and, moreover, that he was doing it for pay.

The things you hear! There's a story from a New Jersey marathon in which a young boy's mother carried the child in a bicycle basket in parts of the race. In another race, a young girl was disqualified because her brother was pacing her and her father was yelling at her. She was in tears. The girl was 9 years old.

Then there are the grown men and women who, with nothing to gain, pollute race results with their blatant cheating. At the San Francisco Marathon, director Scott Thomson disqualified 8 of the top 100 in 1985 and 10 of the top 100 last year, including the top two in age-group competition. "They inevitably are out cheating for the prize money," Thomson said. "I have yet to encounter anybody bogus who did it for the money. It doesn't seem to matter in these cases."

It doesn't figure, either. In New York, one of those disqualified was a 44-year-old millionaire, a man whose campaign of deception was hardly spontaneous. Allan Steinfeld, the New York City race coordinator and technical director for the Los Angeles Marathon, said that the man had been lowering his personal best in marathons from 10 to 15 minutes in each of the last three years. Unbelievable. He not only failed to appear on video checkpoints in the 1986 race, he didn't in the 1985 tapes.

"What you have to remember is that these are real people," Criss said. "Also, taking into consideration that there are three reasons to run: for fitness, for money, to prove something deep and abiding. Any time you have the last two, you're talking the Seven Deadly Sins."

Georgetown Vanquishes Providence

New York Times Service

LANDOVER, Maryland — Georgetown University is ready. The season began amid uncertainty because of the team's youth, but on Saturday the Hoyas won their eighth consecutive game in commanding fashion, 90-79 over Providence.

Georgetown tied with Pittsburgh and Syracuse for the Big East championship, and will be top seeded in the conference tournament, which begins this week.

On Saturday, the Hoyas were led by the talented senior Reggie Williams, who in his final home arena appearance finished with 24 points before leaving to a rousing chant of "Reggie! Reggie! Reggie!" with 8 seconds remaining.

The victory raised the Hoyas' record to 23-4, 12-4 in the Big East. The Friars fell to 19-7 and 9-6 in the conference.

The Hoyas opened a 52-38 lead less than two minutes into the second half with a 7-0 surge. It began on the half's first play with an alley-oop dunk by the slender, 6-foot-7 (2.02-meter) Williams. Georgetown appeared headed for an easy victory.

But the Friars rallied to 56-50 five minutes later, after Eric Lewis, a senior forward, converted two successive 3-pointers and Jack Duda, the senior center, scored a lay-in with 13:12 remaining.

What has made the Hoyas so interesting this season, however, has been their ability to surprise. Composed largely of sophomores and freshmen, they have often received heroic performances from unlikely sources. Saturday it was Anthony Allen, a 6-foot-7 freshman, who stepped forward.

Allen had appeared in only 17 of the Hoyas' previous games, averaging 11.5 minutes, 2.1 rebounds and 2.4 points. Yet after coming into the game early in the second half, he played much better than that.

First, Allen rebounded a miss by Lewis, then blocked a drive by Lewis. Minutes later, he thwarted the driving Lewis again, and by the time he scored an easy lay-in with 7:14 left the Hoyas had mounted a 15-3 run that gave them a 71-53 margin, their largest of the game.

Allen fouled out with 1:54 remaining, finishing with nine points. Playmaker Bill Donovan led Providence with 21 points.

The Associated Press and United Press International also reported: St. John's 76, Pittsburgh 74; In New York, Willie Glass hit a turnaround jump shot with six seconds left to give St. John's its upset, Pittsburgh, 23-6 overall and 12-4 in the Big East, will be seeded second in the tournament behind Georgetown, which twice defeated the Panthers during the regular season.

Syracuse 87, Boston College 63; In Syracuse, New York, Rony Sekaly scored 18 points for Syracuse, which ended the season with a 24-5 record, 12-4 in the Big East.

Purdue 87, Ohio State 73; In West Lafayette, Indiana, Troy Lee scored 31 points as Purdue pulled even with Indiana in first place in the Big Ten. Purdue is 23-3 overall and 14-2 in the conference.

Iowa 55, Michigan 55; In Iowa City, Jeff Moore scored 22 points, with five 3-pointers, for Iowa. Alabama 86, Florida 85, OT; In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Derrick McKey scored 30 points and got the winning tip-in at the end of overtime for Alabama, the Southeastern Conference regular-season champion. Florida ended second.

Duke 65, Clemson 59; In Durham, North Carolina, senior guard Tommy Amaker, playing on a sprained right ankle, sank a jump shot with 75 seconds left to break a tie and begin an eight-point run that beat Clemson. He set a Duke record with his 134th straight start.

Missouri 85, Iowa State 77; In Columbia, Missouri, Derrick Chievous's 26 points helped Missouri clinch the regular-season Big Eight championship, its sixth in 12 years.

Kansas State 90, Oklahoma 89; In Norman, Oklahoma, Mitch Richmond made two baskets in the last 16 seconds for Kansas State. He ended with 23 points.

Nebraska 83, Kansas 81, OT; In Lincoln, Nebraska, Derrick Vick's lay-up at the overtime buzzer gave Nebraska the victory. Danny Manning of Kansas scored 32 points.



OILERS FOILED — Edmonton's Mike Krushelnyski, 26, dumped Washington's Garry Galley during Friday's game at Landover, Maryland, but the scoreline showed the Oilers going down. The Capitals won, 5-2, by limiting the Oilers to 17 shots and holding Wayne Gretzky, the NHL scoring leader, without a shot or a point.

Texas Christian 85, Rice 69; In Houston, Carl Lott scored 12 of his 17 points in the second half to lead Texas Christian, the Southwest Conference champion.

Texas-El Paso 74, Wyoming 72; In El Paso, Texas, Mike Richmond scored 16 points and the Miners won their 16th consecutive Western Athletic Conference title. Reggie Fox's 3-point goal pulled Wyoming to within 77-71 with 2:43 left, but Richmond sank two free throws to ensure victory.

UCLA 99, Louisville 86; In Los Angeles, Reggie Miller scored 33 of his career-high 42 points in the second half for the Bruins, 21-6 and winners of 18 of their last 20 games.

Army 98, Fordham 94, OT; In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Kevin Houston scored a school-record 53 points and Army made six free throws in the final minute of overtime to win a first-round game of the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference tournament. Houston, a senior guard who leads the nation in scoring and free-throw shooting, made 6 shots from 3-point range and 19 of 22 foul shots to become Army's all-time leading scorer with 2,297 points.

Pennsylvania 78, Yale 74; In New Haven, Connecticut, Perry Bromwell scored 30 points as Penn won the Ivy League.

Howard 69, Morgan State 65; In Baltimore, Howard improved to 23-4 with its 15th straight victory. It is the longest winning streak in Division I.

For 2 Dramatic Record Leaps, The World Was Not Watching

By Gerald Eskenazi  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They were two of the most dramatic performances in the history of the U.S. national indoor track and field championships, yet few people saw the world records broken.

They occurred in the morning and afternoon phases Friday of the USA-Mobil meet before, perhaps, 200 people at Madison Square Garden. First, shortly before noon, there was the redoubtable Heike Drechsler of East Germany. After wrapping tape around the soles of her shoes because she was afraid of slipping, she nearly sailed out of the landing pit as she set a world indoor long-jump record for women: 24 feet 4 inches (7.32 meters), breaking her own 13-month-old mark.

Then, with many spectators having left for an early dinner in mid-afternoon, Michael Conley, a 24-year-old who had never set even U.S. regional records in college, set a world mark of 58 feet 3/4 inches in the triple jump. He did it, he said, because he had to beat Oleg Protzenko, the Soviet star.

Drechsler had brought shoes more suited to a rubberized surface. When she took the track for her warm-ups, she discovered she couldn't get a grip on the wooden runway. So she wrapped tape around the soles of her running shoes, then took off.

She fouled on her first jump, and it frightened her. She went so far she nearly landed out of the sand pit. On the next leap, though, she ran down the runway, took off and didn't stop until she became the first woman in history to clear 24 feet indoors.

In fact, she broke by almost a foot the meet record she had set last year, and shattered her world mark by 1 1/4 inches. The second-place finisher, Galina Chistyakova of the Soviet Union, was almost two feet behind.

Drechsler was in such good form that she fouled on four of her six jumps. Her other official jump was good for 23-7/4. On two of the fouls, she said, she clipped 7.5 meters, or better than the jumps that counted.

"No springs were installed in the shoes," she said through an interpreter, laughing. She conceded that, yes, "the pit could have been longer." The relatively short pit might have inhibited her, she said.

"If there had been more spectators," said the 22-year-old, "I would have jumped longer." She is also the world's outdoor record holder at 24-5/8, a mark, she said, she could surpass indoors.

Conley, though, who had competed for the University of Arkansas, hardly ever thought about records — until Friday. He was following Protzenko, who had just



Heike Drechsler of East Germany nearly sailed out of the landing pit as she set a world indoor long-jump record of 24 feet 1/4 inch.

set a U.S. record of 57-7/4. The Soviet athlete also had been the world-record holder for some time, having set the latest mark, 57-1 1/4, a month ago. Conley's personal best had been 57-1.

"I had to make up my mind whether I would settle for second place or set a world record," said Conley. "I never set a world or American record, but I had to do it."

Fellow competitor Al Joyner, who was best man at Conley's wedding, explained later that he had told Conley to keep his knees up as long as possible in the jumping phase. "I didn't want nobody else to win our American championship," said Joyner, who was to finish third.

"When I went down the runway I was thinking record," Conley said. "But when I got near the pit I was thinking win."

And how did he know he had the record? "My toes were almost coming out of the pit," he said.

Double Eludes Conley Later, Conley failed to win an unprecedented "triple double," the long and triple jump titles for three consecutive years, when he finished sixth in the long jump. The Associated Press reported.

Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union, the world indoor and outdoor record holder in the pole vault, and Billy Olson of the United States, the former world indoor record holder, each failed to clear a height.

Bubka came in — and went out — at 18-9/4, missing all three attempts at that height. Olson came in — and went out — at 18-1/4, missing three times.

Earl Bell, the only American to clear 19 feet this season, won at 18-9/4, on his final try. He then missed twice at a personal indoor best of 19-3/4 and passed on his final attempt.

Cornelia Ondrackova of East Germany, missed the world indoor best by one-hundredth of a second in the women's 55-meter high hurdles, winning in 7.36. Bulgaria's Yordanka Donkova, the world outdoor record holder in the 100-meter hurdles, finished second in 7.49, with Jackie Joyner-Kersey third in 7.64.

University of Pittsburgh junior Lee McRae continued to dominate quadruple Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis in the men's sprints. McRae led all the way in winning in 6.14, with Mark Witherspoon second in 6.16 and Lewis third in 6.19.

Greg Foster rallied to win the 55-meter hurdles in 6.99. Stephane Caristan of France was second in 7.01. Foster and Joyner-Kersey won the men's and women's overall titles in the 1987 Mobil Indoor Track and Field Grand Prix competition, organizers announced Saturday.

Foster, unbeaten in eight Grand Prix meets this season, finished with 105 points, well ahead of race walker Tim Lewis, the runner-up with 92 points. Joyner-Kersey had 90 points to 64 for second-place finisher Maryanne Torrellas, a race walker.

Yogi Confused by a Real Live One

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Catfish Hunter, the pitcher recently elected to major league baseball's Hall of Fame, told The Sporting News magazine that in the twilight of his career with the New York Yankees he and Yogi Berra, then a coach, used to eat breakfast together because they both were early risers.

"One morning," said Hunter, "we're sitting at the table in the coffee shop and Yogi whispers, 'Don't look now, Fish, but there's someone famous at the table behind you.' I said, 'Yeah, Yogi, who is it?'"

"He said, 'Well, I'm not sure. See, he's one of two brothers, but one of them is dead. I can't remember which one died, so I can't figure out which that one is — the one that's alive or the one that's dead.'"

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for U.S. College Results, including Division I, II, III, and IV, and various sports like basketball, football, and tennis.

Table with columns for National Basketball Association Standings, including Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division.

Table with columns for World Cup Skiing, including Men's Downhill, Men's Super-Giant Slalom, and Women's Slalom.

Table with columns for Transition, including Baseball, Football, and Basketball.

Table with columns for European Soccer, including English First Division and French First Division.

Table with columns for NHL Standings, including Patrick Division, Adams Division, Campbell Conference, and Norris Division.

Table with columns for Hockey, including Eastern Division, Western Division, and Pacific Division.

Table with columns for Tennis, including International Players Championships and ATP Rankings.

Table with columns for Football, including National Football League and International Football League.

Table with columns for Basketball, including National Basketball Association and International Basketball.

LANGUAGE

Wole Soyinka and the Power of Theater

By Jeremy Gerard

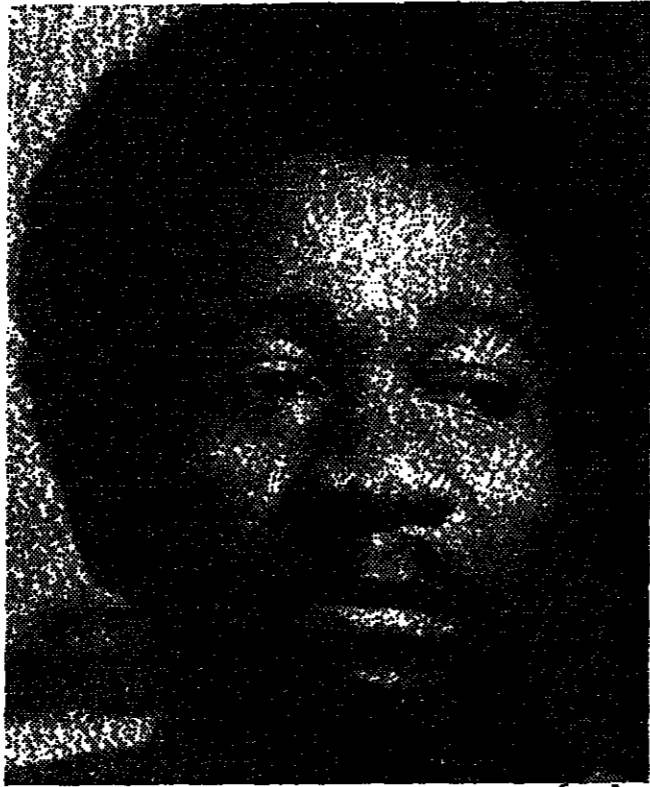
NEW YORK — For more than half his 52 years, the Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka has been admired as a poet, essayist, memoirist and an untiring — and fiercely tested — social critic. But when, in December, he accepted the Nobel Prize in Literature, he addressed the Nobel Foundation as a playwright. For Soyinka, in the tradition of political dramatists from Sophocles to George Bernard Shaw, has created a body of theatrical work that embraces poetry, social and political criticism and, of course, memoir.

Few of his works employ all of those elements as audaciously as his 1975 play, "Death and the King's Horseman," which is just opening in New York. Set in a Nigerian village during the years of British colonial rule, the play draws on such varied literary devices as poetic imagery and renaissance style political satire to tell the story of a culture whose religious foundations are being destroyed by exasperatingly smug outsiders.

The play opens with a profusion of chatter as villagers gather in the marketplace to hawk their wares and to plan the rites associated with the recent death of the king. Within that background, however, the words are profuse and epic in dimension; in its language and its mise-en-scene, the play reveals a gritty present against the background of a culture gasping to preserve itself.

Soyinka began his Nobel lecture, which was dedicated to the imprisoned South African freedom fighter Nelson Mandela, by recalling this scene in London, in 1958: A young actor refused, despite his colleagues' frantic importuning, to perform his role as a camp guard complicitous in the murder of 11 prisoners during the Mau Mau uprising against British colonial rule in Kenya.

The theater was the Royal Court, that crucible under George Devine in which a generation of angry playwrights was forged and where Soyinka was a staff script reader. The brutal theater piece was an improvisation in the style of the Living Theater and the reluctant — and ultimately embittered — young actor was, of course, Soyinka.



"I grew up in a very strong theatrical tradition."

recognition of the whole African literary tradition on which my work is based, by the outside world and by the African world itself.

"I never considered myself a prose writer. My development as a writer is in the theater. I grew up in a very strong theatrical tradition — what you would call the traveling theater, the folk opera, we had always. I think I came to the theater through that love of the medium and only later realized its potential in political terms, as an instrument of social change, as an interpretation of experience — of collective communal experience, historical experience and political experience."

Soyinka was born July 13, 1934, in Abokuta, near Ibadan in the Nigerian southwest. He was the son of Christians, but it was his Yoruba ancestry that haunted him; in the tension between the struggle to live under colonial rule and what he recalls as the rolling determination of his Yoruba

ghosts to be heard, Soyinka forged a literary identity and a cosmology combining the Christian ritual he personally rejected and the Yoruba mythology to which he turned.

These elements dominate his poetry and prose, as well as his plays. In his acclaimed 1981 memoir, "Aké: The Years of Childhood," Soyinka re-created his youth, not through recollection but as if observing it for the first time. Here, for example, he recalls the presence of the *ogboni*, or village elders (of which his paternal grandfather was one):

"The *ogboni* slid through Aké like ancient wraiths, silent, dark and wise, a tanned pup of Egba history, of its mysteries, memories and insights, or thudded through on warriors' feet, defiant and raucous, broad and compact with unspoken violence. We were afraid of them. Among other furtive hints and whispers, we heard that they sent out child kidnappers whose haul was essential to some of their rites and ceremonies. . . . There was no formal teach-

Critics Absorbed in Self-Absorption

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The lingo of looking inward is, especially among reviewers. In the movie "Nothing in Common," a girl in a singles bar looks longingly at a handsome adman, played by Tom Hanks, and asks, "Are you involved with anybody?" He volleys the reply: "Does self-absorption count?"

The New York Times film critic (formerly movie reviewer) Walter Goodman observes of the interestingly conflicted character: "He's simultaneously out-of-directed and self-absorbed."

Vincent Canby of The Times, also steeped in cinema syntax, wrote in 1981 that Federico Fellini's gifts were "entangled with his self-absorbed excesses," and Janet Maslin wrote in Newsweek in 1976 that Jeanne Moreau's directorial debut was "a sweetly self-absorbed look at four Parisian actresses." In The Washington Post last year, the critic David Rieff opined, "Rocky IV" may be the most narcissistic film since well, Rocky III. Stallone . . . is far too dense and self-involved."

The art critic Michael Brenson borrowed a couple of the most popular examples of inwardness in bailing Leon Golub's work at the New Museum of Contemporary Art in 1984 as "introspective without being self-absorbed."

And an actress who was herself involved with Woody Allen complained to the Ladies Home Journal that the writer-director-star was "very much of a womanizer, very self-involved."

This is not to suggest that only reviewers use inwardness. A media theorist, castigating the young corruptees of Wall Street, wrote: "These are the insiders with nothing inside, status-worshippers, members of a flossed generation, whose self-absorption is complete."

Both self-involved and self-absorbed first appeared in the 1840s. In 1842, Alfred, Lord Tennyson wrote in "The Day-Dream" of "the pensive mind . . . all too dearly self-involved."

Sigmund Freud's early work on what he called narcissism, taking the word from the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge's evocation of the myth of the youth who died of longing for his own reflection in the water, pulled the psychology crowd into the field. More recently Erik Erikson, the identity-crisis man, used "generativity versus self-absorption" to describe the seventh of his eight stages of man.

And so, movie reviewers, look inside yourselves before wallowing in trendy inwardness. Is everyone self-involved, self-absorbed and narcissistic, in ascending order of intensity, or might a few characters and directors be merely ruminative, meditative, pensive or just thoughtful or preoccupied?

A NEW department is being created here. We call it the Poetic Allusion Watch (PAW). The space agency will spend \$9.5 billion for next

year's space show," complained a New York Times editorial. "Instead of reaching to stretch man's grasp, NASA's engineers plan more plumbing."

The poetic allusion that gives the editorial more resonance than the usual muttering is to Robert Browning's 1855 "Andrea del Sarto": "Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, / Or what's a heaven for?"

Many writers try to enliven and enrich their copy with poetic allusions. Readers who do not catch the allusions are not misled; they just go along not missing what they do not recognize. A reader who does catch the allusion thinks, "How apt! What a good writer to choose a turn of phrase that only a few of us well-educated types are familiar with. God, those years in that dreary English class are finally paying off." Thus, both reader and writer are served.

The problem, as I see it, is that too many allusions go unnoticed. As a result, writers get discouraged and readers go unenriched. This has caused the allusion rate to fall; prose is losing its poetry. Where can the reader turn for a fast survey of editorials and Op-Ed commentaries that are studded with the echoes of long-dead but immortal voices? Where is the clearing-house for writers whose best allusions have gone unnoticed?

Right here. I am aware that the Nitpickers' League will insist that a poetic allusion is an allusion, often to mythology, made within a poem, and that what is being referred to here is a hidden reference to poetry; but I like PAW.

Another example to prime the thinking pump: Norman Podhoretz entitled an article about anti-Semitism in Commentary magazine "The Hate That Dare Not Speak Its Name." This was a play on the phrase "the love that dare not speak its name," from Oscar Wilde's 1894 poem "Two Loves," the same phrase that Wilde used a year later as an euphemism for homosexuality in his trial for sodomy.

When you spot an especially sensitive and subtle poetic allusion in some piece of copy, perhaps inserted by a hack speechwriter or group journalist with yearning to send a message to the movers and shakers, via this intellectual fortune cookie, circle the allusion. Then cite the poem (no other type of literary allusion, please; that was in another country, and besides, the wench is dead) and send it to me at PAW, The New York Times Washington Bureau, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036, USA.

Movers and shakers, of course, is from an ode by Arthur O'Shaughnessy in his 1874 collection "Music and Moonlight":

We are the music-makers,  
And we are the dreamers of dreams,  
Yet we are the movers and shakers  
Of the world for ever, it seems.

All of us can make a mistake, even in making poetic allusions, as I did recently in remarking here that the First Folio of Shakespeare was no longer considered the final word on the text of the Bard but "is enough" will do. Edward R. Curtin of New York City, a PAW founding member, points out: "Well, 'is not so deep as a Klong, nor so wide as a Gotcha; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve."

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